annum of immediate gain, with prospect of increase to £160,000 per annum after seven years; besides the gain from the currency investment made on that occasion of £109,000 per annum. These annual gains are really perpetual. And even if it be supposed that in order to secure such gains, a loss has been incurred for say two to three years in maintaining the cash reserve, *what* is such a loss as compared with the above gain? Is not this an instance of giving a minnow in order to catch a whale?

"If, however, it be contended that the cash balance is higher at this moment than it ought ordinarily to be, still it is very difficult to prove, by any abstract reasoning, what exactly ought to be the ordinary amount. The centres of receipt and expenditure are so various, the treasuries—some 250 scattered over the length and breadth of the country—are so numerous, the divisions of provinces and departments are so multiform, that an enquiry which we have been making for a long time past fails to afford such proof. The matter is really one of experience. And I may just mention what the experience of two eventful years taught me. The beginning of the year 1868-69 found us with a low cash balance of 11¾ millions, somewhat reduced by the advances which had been made for the Abyssinian Expedition. We soon found it difficult to carry on the public service with this amount. We were obliged to draw all our available cash from the Presidency banks, and ultimately to even overdraw our account occasionally. In several respects our position became fraught with inconvenience, even with embarrassment. Matters improved a little however, some of the Abyssinian advances were recovered, and we began the next year with a balance of more than ten millions. Soon afterwards we raised two millions for the public works extraordinary; some further part of the Abyssinian advances were recovered; the remittance account with England proved very favorable; in short, we enjoyed various advantages in respect of the cash balances. Still, however, the General Treasury continued to be short of cash. Still our account with the Bank was in debit instead of being in credit, as it ought to be. Still it was a matter of anxiety to feed with money the main treasuries which formed the centres of expenditure. And it was not till near the close of the year that we succeeded in maintaining a substantial credit balance at the State Bank.

"Now these are facts, and very troublesome facts they were at the time. They are worth more than any amount of theorizing on a complex and recondite subject. And they go far to show that in practice nothing short of 13 millions (as I have already stated) will suffice for the commencement of the year.

"On this review, then, of the whole case, allowing for necessary abatements, and considering our liabilities, I adhere to what was stated in my budget exposition, to the effect that the cash balances, though satisfactorily high, are yet not too high.

"I shall now turn to a question very justly put by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Robert Stewart. He asks in effect (if I understand him aright) what is the amount and nature of the liabilities for the satisfaction of which the 'cash balances' may be considered the principal asset. On former occasions, I have myself brought these liabilities to the recollection of the Council, and I will now try to answer my Hon'ble friend's very pertinent question. For this purpose I produce a return prepared in India in December last, and recently printed by order of Parliament. It purports to be 'a return of all stocks, loans, debts and liabilities chargeable on the East India revenues.' It is made up to the 30th September last for India, and 31st December for England. It includes a statement of the national debt; but I need not allude to that as it represents principal which we shall not be called upon to repay. I will only

extract the statement of those liabilities which we may, or shall, be called upon to discharge, whether they bear interest or not. These may be set forth thus—

India.		Bills payable.	Deposits.		Total.
Treasury Notes.	Service Funds.		Bearing interest.	Not bearing interest.	
£	£	£	£	£	£
1,163,406	4,705,453	274,959	1,505,028	9,069,949	16,718,795
England.					
Capital of Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies remaining in Home Treasury after deducting sums drawn by them in India.					
£					
3,771,741					3,771,741
Total of above, India and England ...					£20,490,536

The item 'Treasury Notes' means a portion of the capital of the funds of the Covenanted Civil Service (known as the Civil Annuity and the Civil Funds) invested in Government securities. The heading 'Service Funds' means the remaining capital of those funds, a portion of which will shortly have to be paid out from this account by the new arrangements. The heading 'Bills payable' comprises the amount of Secretary of State's bills outstanding on that date, representing monies received in England, but remaining to be drawn (on presentation of bills) in India. The 'deposits bearing interest' comprise the monies deposited in the Government Savings Banks. The 'deposits not bearing interest' include all the monies belonging to the local funds; to the new provincial services; to the judicial department all over the country, that is, the sums deposited in the Courts of Justice, sums in the hands of the official assignees and the like; to the various revenue departments often representing disputed items of revenue; to all the other departments of the service; to the military prize funds, and to other branches. The last item 'capital of railway companies,' represents monies which we have received from the railway companies and shall have to pay on their account.

"Of these liabilities there is a small portion, such as a part of the capital of the Civil Fund, which practically the treasury will not be required to discharge. But by far the greater portion of the liabilities will have to be discharged, and is constantly in course of being discharged. And a great deal of that again represents money lying at call, and will have shortly to be discharged.

"The aggregate of these items is seen to be £20,490,536, or 20½ millions, for the discharge of which the cash balance forms the assets. There are other assets indeed, such as buildings and other real property, of which I am not prepared to offer a valuation.

"But it is to be further recollected that this aggregate is liable to constant increment and decrement, that is to say, that there are constantly receipts of one kind and another which augment the liability, and payments on the other, which *pro tanto* operate in discharging it, and this process goes on to the extent of many millions on each side of the account yearly. In the statement of receipts and payments appended to the budget will be found the items for 1872-73 of receipts and disbursements on account of advances recoverable and deposits repayable, namely £18,518,600 or 18½ millions receipts, and £18,394,400 or 18½ millions disbursements. Now, out of these items £16,556,700 receipts, and

£16,620,400 payments, or 16½ millions on each side of the account, relate to this very aggregate of liabilities which I have been describing. In other words, there will be 16½ millions of increment and about the same amount of decrement during the year. The aggregate liability indeed is like one of the great perennial snowy mountains in the Himalaya. There is yearly a great accession of snow over and above the permanent mass. On the other hand, there is a great thawing and melting annually. But after all a mass remains. Let that be represented by the aggregate of 20½ millions. Let the newly fallen snow be represented by the 16½ millions of receipts; and let the thawing be likened to the 16½ millions of payments.

Having thus briefly explained the nature of 'the cash balance,' I shall add an explanation in abstract of the causes of its growth from £10,175,804 or just over 10 millions in April 1869, the lowest point—to the £21,640,143 or 21½ millions in April 1872, showing an increase of £11,464,339, or 11½ millions, at the latter date over the former, that is, in a period of three years. What then are the causes? Why, in the first place, we have had surplus of income over ordinary expenditure to an amount of 4¼ millions. We have 2½ millions of unexpended loan money in hand: that is 2½ millions have been borrowed for public works more than have been spent. Half a million of railway capital has been raised more than has been spent. The result of the account of the Secretary of State's drawings is favourable to the extent of 1¼ million, that is to say, 1¼ million more has been received in England than has been paid in India upon the drafts. Half a million of Abyssinian advances have been repaid. One and-a-half million of the 5 per cent. loan debt discharged and credit taken, but money remaining unpaid and lying at call of creditors. Half a million has been virtually transferred from the Home Treasury to the Indian Treasury. Three quarters of a million more have been received than paid on the deposit account. The aggregate of these items amounts to 11½ millions which exactly accounts for the difference and for the growth of the cash balance.

"I now approach the second object I proposed to myself, namely the income-tax measure before the Council, regarding which shortness of time compels me to be brief.

"I cannot, on this occasion, express any opinion as to whether the measure should be permanent, or as to what other measures of relief it should be combined with, if made permanent. Whatever opinion I may have thereon, I must reserve it for representation or for vindication at the proper time. Therefore what little I have now to say will relate to the past and to the present. It is true that I have hitherto contented myself with founding its justification on manifest necessity. With this absolute financial necessity staring us in the face, I have deemed it a work of supererogation to advance arguments as to other advantages and merits which the measures may possess. The fiscal success of a measure which in a decade of years has brought in 13½ millions to the treasury is indisputable. Being still, at this moment, as much convinced as ever of the necessity, I nevertheless acknowledge having seen, as indeed I still see, great and manifold advantages in the measure.

"Notwithstanding all that has been ever urged to the contrary, I affirm that no tax we could devise is so free from politic and economic objection. With the exception of the excise and opium duties which I regard as the best possible form of taxation, there is no part of our taxation which I would not sooner have remitted than the income-tax. If relief could have been afforded, I would sooner have afforded it under the head of customs, or salt, even in some provinces under the head of land revenue, than of income-tax.

"I believe that the moral effect of the income-tax in the enforcement of economy has been excellent. One of the dangers that beset Indian finance is the innate extravagance of 'public opinion' in this country respecting administrative reform—a noble and generous failing perhaps, but still a

failing. The moment that the pockets of the rich, the clamorous, the influential, are touched by an income-tax, then the otherwise irrepressible tendency is repressed. 'Public opinion' becomes intent upon economy, partly from the fear of direct taxation being increased, partly in the hope of such taxation being mitigated. And this is well. I certainly perceive, or fancy to perceive, an immense improvement in public opinion since the imposition of the income-tax.

"Then—though it may seem paradoxical to my Hon'ble friend on the left, I assert that the tax is *truly* popular. When it reached low incomes, there was indeed an element of unpopularity—which indeed was, with some justice, alleged against the measure. But by the amendments and remissions of 1871, and now of 1872, the wind has, as it were been taken out of the sails of the "unpopularity" argument, till it at last is flapping idly. And now the tax is popular, because it avoids the poor and needy, and fastens only on the well-to-do!

"My Hon'ble friends on the left never tire of telling us that the Natives, both educated and uneducated, hate the name of this tax; that the dislike to it is universal among the best of our own officers. Now are my Hon'ble friends justified in being so very sure on this point? Let us see. The Council has heard to-day the opinion of Sir William Muir, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces (quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman). I should infer from that that Sir William Muir is in favour of the principle of the tax, provided that it be fixed with comparative permanency. The Council has also heard to-day the opinion of General Barrow, Chief Commissioner of Oude (cited by the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis), which is highly favourable. I hold in my hand the official letter from Mr. Davies, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, submitting an elaborate report on the working of the income-tax, and declaring it to be satisfactory and requiring no further remark. I further beg to read an extract from a minute by Mr. Alonso Money, one of the highest revenue officers in Bengal. He says, writing 18th October 1871, 'I still hold to the opinion expressed by the Board in July last year, that under certain conditions and guarded from abuse by a different procedure, the tax would be a proper and a safe one. Assuming that money must be got from some sources of taxation other than the normal ones, I consider the income-tax the best form of direct taxation, as being the only one which falls upon trading profits, as well as upon profits from land. But it should be levied only from well-to-do classes * *. If there is to be an income-tax, I would have it fixed for some years at its present rate * * *. The return after the first year would be satisfactory, and little or no discontent would be excited.'

"Thus, though no doubt many high officers and especially some of my Hon'ble friends on the left, perhaps also the majority of our officers, generally do condemn the tax, still I produce some evidence of the highest character, which is more or less favourable, drawn too from each one of the several great divisions of the Bengal Presidency.

"Then as to the Natives, perhaps my Hon'ble friends are not aware that some of the organs of native opinion are becoming actually favourable to the income-tax. I will read some extract translations from two newspapers published in the Bengali language, written with much ability and with entire independence, representing large sections of opinion in Bengal and having considerable circulation. They are named the 'Shôm Prakash' and the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika.'

"The 'Amrita Bazar Patrika,' on the 25th January last, observing that 127,000 persons had been assessed to the tax in Bengal, remarks that 'the tax may be hated by the 127,000 people, but that the rest of the population of Bengal, 39 millions, are quite indifferent to it.' Then it proceeds to question whether all of the 127,000 persons really object to it, and states,

'by recent changes the number of tax-payers will be reduced to 50,000 only out of 40 millions. And this is the tax which is said to be unpopular Why, according to this view, only one in 800 will be touched. Certainly the one unfortunate may hate the tax and abuse the Government, but the 800 people will with uplifted hands pray for the prosperity of a Government which has saved people who are poor, and taxed those only who can afford to pay!'

"Perhaps my Hon'ble friends will admit that this is remarkable testimony from an original native source.

"On the 18th of March last the 'Shôm Prakash,' writing about the coming budget, writes—

'We learn that the Anglo-Indian cries against the income-tax have by this time reached England, and that probably it will be reduced if not abolished altogether. We are further informed by the same journal that the *London Times* has denounced this tax as unsuited to our countrymen, Natives of India. We are thankful to the *Times* for pleading on our behalf: but in reality we poor Natives have very little to do with the income-tax. This tax has the merit, as we have frequently pointed out, of leaving the lower orders completely intact; we have shown in a former issue that it affects only one in four hundred of our countrymen; and that it is the most equitable of taxes, inasmuch as it takes from those alone who are able to give. Our late lamented Viceroy had a full insight into this matter, and he persistently turned a deaf ear to the bitter abuses and keen satires of the Anglo-Indians for keeping fast to the income-tax. But we trust we have accorded the fullest measure of praise due to the deceased Lord for his manliness in this respect. * * * The Government has already earned the gratitude of the people by persisting in maintaining the income-tax in opposition to the will of his own countrymen.'

"Now, my Lord, all this is genuine opinion of Natives as expressed by themselves in their own fashion, and it differs *toto cœlo* from the other cases of native opinion as to-day described by some of our Hon'ble friends on the left.

"But in corroboration of this view of native opinion as being favourable to the income-tax, I will read a passage from an English journal, the *Pioneer*, of Allahabad, second to no journal in India in respect to influence and ability. The *Pioneer*, in a leading article of the 12th April (the present month), says:—

'In one, and perhaps the true sense, the income-tax is, and always must be, the most popular of taxes. * * * * The millions will always desire gradually to devolve the whole burden of taxation on the thousands. But where the income-tax is voluntarily self-imposed by the rich, and is not forced upon them from below, this objection does not apply, and the measure has then a self-denying and patriotic appearance very useful in conciliating popular respect. Even in this country we believe that the tax has already had to some extent a good effect, and that it will have still greater use, now that the minimum is raised, in persuading the Indian masses that their English rulers, when it comes to taxation, do not spare themselves, and that they do desire to spare the poorer population. In this sense we believe the income-tax to be decidedly popular.'

"This testimony is the more remarkable in that this journal appears to be opposed to the income-tax in several respects, and to regard it as an object of dislike to those who pay it.

"And now, my Lord, I shall conclude by reiterating that in all our proceedings in respect to the income-tax we have been animated by the desire to do justice by impartial distribution of the public burdens. It is indeed well that in a Legislature where the Native members are very few, and where the members are almost all of the governing race, the measures of taxation should justly include the European community. It is also well that in an assembly where the majority of the members is official, the taxation should equitably

affect the official classes. In other words, the justness of our conduct is manifest when we show that, on the occurrence of necessity, the first thing we do is to tax ourselves!"

The Hon'ble MR. ROBINSON said:—"MY LORD, the Hon'ble Finance Member has cast a doubt on the judgment I entertain of Lord Lawrence's view of the income-tax. I gather the view which I hold from His Lordship's own public enunciations, from the conduct of the Government he presided over, and from the repeated enunciations of his Finance Minister. The Hon'ble Member, I suppose, is giving some personal impression of the private opinion entertained by Lord Lawrence on this subject; but I may observe that I have heard others who knew His Lordship's views well, and they entertain the same view as I hold of that Statesman's views in respect to laying further burdens on the land. I can, of course, only judge by the enunciation of the Viceroy himself and of his Finance Minister, when actually urged to impose the income-tax. The simple facts are that Lord Lawrence never did put a tax on landed income, that his government persistently refused to do so, and that it was only when our hon'ble colleague came to lose the sagacious guidance of that statesman that we heard of the income-tax as it is."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY said,—"I shall certainly not complain of the length to which this debate has been drawn out, or of the discursive character of the disquisitions which this Council has heard. These disquisitions have contained much that is interesting and much that may be valuable, when recorded or repeated, in enabling the Council to come, on a future occasion, to a sound conclusion with reference to the confirmation or abandonment of the income-tax, and with reference to the form in which it should be cast if adopted as a permanent part of our fiscal system. I shall, however, not follow my hon'ble friends into the wide arena of discussion which they have occupied. I cannot flatter myself that, on the very eve of departure, when my connection with India and its interests is about to be severed for ever, my opinion could have any influence in shaping the financial policy of Government, nor should I consider myself justified at this stage of the debate in engaging the attention of the Council for any length of time. The remarks which I shall submit will be of a personal character; they will embody a justification of the share which I have had in the presentation of this financial statement, of the part which I now take in recommending the reimposition of the income-tax in a provisional shape.

"Some expressions which have fallen from my hon'ble friends who are opposed to the present bill might almost seem to imply that, in their opinion, the financial statement has been so contrived and adjusted as studiously to bring out a small surplus—a surplus so small as to make the reimposition of the income-tax indispensable. I cannot too strongly protest against any imputation of this nature. I can only say that if I believed that the statement was in the least degree obnoxious to this suspicion, it would never have received the least share of countenance or support from me. On the contrary, I affirm that if we regard the peculiar circumstances under which the present budget is framed and presented, it is a fair, honest and judicious project, an accurate picture of the probable revenue and expenditure, a scheme which we can present with confidence to the criticism of the Council and the country.

"There has been no desire to under-estimate receipts; there has been no desire to over-estimate expenditure so as to elicit an unfavorable result. Setting aside for a moment the revenue and expenditure connected with opium, I contend that an unprejudiced view of the capital sources of Indian revenue will show that the estimates of revenue to be derived from those sources are rather high than low, rather hazardous than timid. The estimated receipts from land revenue, salt, customs, stamps, and excise are either based on the actuals of recent years or prudently expanded where there is the least hope of increased returns. The disbursement side is a normal estimate with reference to the

figures of the past year; it has been framed with an earnest desire to restrict expenditure, and where there are excesses, an accurate analysis, into which I have no time to go, would show that these excesses are strictly justified by the claims of the several Governments concerned and by the necessities of the public service during the present year.

"There is an item in the revenue and expenditure of India which defies the power of official forecast, the item of opium. The price which we have adopted, *viz.*, Rs. 1,200 per chest, may be repudiated by many outside these walls, who are disposed to regard the question from a hopeful and speculative point of view, but the decision of Government in this respect has been approved by the silence of my hon'ble friend Mr. Bullen Smith, whose ability and impartiality in this matter are beyond dispute; while my hon'ble friend Mr. Stewart has not ventured to suggest a higher figure than Rs. 1,250, an advance which would make no essential difference in the balance sheet.

"There is, on the other hand, a great increase in the estimated expenditure on account of opium when compared with the abnormally low expenditure in the year 1871-72, but that estimate is justified by the expenditure of former years and by the benefit of a higher price which the Government have determined to award to the cultivator. If the season is not adverse, and if the projects of Government for increased cultivation are fully carried out, the disbursements on this account will be completely realized.

"The results of the opium revenue may nevertheless be more favorable than the results here set down; they will probably be more favorable, but the Government have in this matter duties and responsibilities which they cannot overlook; they must act prudently and on the best advice. They have done so, and I do not think that the soundness of their resolution will be seriously disputed.

"Both with reference to the ordinary sources of revenue and to the exceptional item of opium, the financial results are, I contend again, presented in a just though it may be sober light.

"If then we have no right to count with confidence upon a larger surplus than the one now presented, a surplus of a quarter of a million sterling, it is obvious that the re-imposition of the income-tax is indispensable, for the budget could not be introduced with a deficit. The admission of a deficit on the financial project of the year would be a violation of all the principles and traditions of our financial policy. I may add that it would be absolutely prohibited by the Secretary of State.

"I beg the Council to believe that the conviction at which I have arrived on this question has not been hastily or willingly adopted. I do not appear before you as an enthusiastic partisan of the income-tax. I do not appear before you as an advocate of a high expenditure in order to maintain a high revenue. The present conclusion is contrary to all my hopes and all my wishes. I am a reluctant convert. When my attention was first devoted to the financial situation of the present year, I was, like others, arrested by the immense accretion of the cash balances gorged with money which had flowed in from numerous sources of which the nature was to me then partly unknown, but which have been lucidly explained by my hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple on this occasion. I was, however, from the first aware that not less than four millions and a half of this unprecedented accumulation represented surplus revenue during the last three years, and I cherished a warm hope, I may say a persuasion, that the financial prospects of the present year would be defined in such a form as to justify the remission or relinquishment of taxation in some shape or other. These hopes were confirmed by the knowledge which I acquired that the same impressions were entertained by a far higher authority, by the late Viceroy. From the last recorded opinions which he left behind him, from his latest expressions well remembered by his friends, we know that the Earl of Mayo believed that the time had at last arrived when the question

of reduction and re-adjustment might be seriously entertained. I assure the Council that nothing would have given me deeper, more intense satisfaction than to present to the Council and the country an alleviation of the public burdens as a posthumous benefit from that strong and kindly hand which has ceased for ever to labour and to give. After deliberate enquiry this course was found to be impracticable.

"But, gentlemen, because we are not able in an exceptional and provisional condition to take up the benevolent thoughts and plans which the late Viceroy surrendered with his life, and conduct them to the conclusions which he contemplated, are we therefore to abandon all hope of an early relaxation of the fiscal pressure which for most justifiable purposes has been imposed upon the country? In my humble judgment, not at all! When three years ago the Earl of Mayo assumed the direction of the finances, he found himself in a situation which warranted a severe and exacting policy. He found the national reserves at the lowest ebb, he found the Government drifting into the sufferance of recurrent petty deficits, a situation more than anything else disgraceful and debilitating to a State; to meet these evils he had recourse to the most unsparing and energetic action. He continued and raised the income-tax as an impost on the more affluent classes; he raised the price of salt to 50 or 60 millions of our Indian fellow subjects, which was an income-tax on the poor; he arrested imperial expenditure even for the most justifiable objects on every side; he contrived the system of provincial appropriations to the several Presidential and Provincial Governments representing repartitions of imperial revenue not soon or lightly to be exceeded; he indirectly stimulated the development of local and municipal taxation by which the claims on imperial and provincial revenue might be replaced or supplemented. I, for one, have always admired and extolled this courageous policy. By the light of subsequent events it may seem in some particulars to have been overdone, but it was justified by the knowledge which Government possessed at the time, and it was better to go too far on a wise course than to fall short of a great public necessity. You have now before you the full result of the energetic action adopted by the Viceroy in your replenished cash balances, in a restored equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, in the confirmation of public credit, in the introduction of a vigilant economy in expenditure. The ends which the Viceroy had at heart have been attained; the first phase of his financial policy was concluded at the moment of his lamented death. If his life had been spared for the benefit of this country, I do not doubt that a second and a different period of his Government would have been inaugurated, a period of prudent remission and readjustment of imperial taxation for the welfare and contentment of all classes of the people—such a task would have been peculiarly congenial to his humane and temperate intelligence.

"It is acknowledged on all hands that even the first steps in the direction which has been indicated could not have been taken now. No serious remission of taxation can take place without reductions of expenditure, and reductions of expenditure except in emergencies, can only be justifiable and useful when maturely considered, cautiously introduced, continuously urged and carried out under the personal impulse and control of the permanent head of the Government. The duty which dropped from the hands of the late Viceroy, and which I could not possibly take up, will be properly assumed by Lord Northbrook whose ability and varied political experience will enable him to prosecute it with success.

"Having said so much on the general question I shall only touch upon one of the subordinate topics which has been introduced in this discussion—I mean the question of local and municipal taxation. In this matter I concur in much that has fallen from my hon'ble friend Mr. Robinson, and I cannot agree with the spirit of the remarks made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in making light of this description of taxation may be right in reference to Bengal, where the system

is in its infancy, and where the Government land assessment is so light. But my hon'ble friend Mr. Robinson referred to other parts of India, where municipal and local taxation have already assumed formidable proportions, and where they are superadded to a land revenue fully proportioned to the ability of the cultivator. These local taxes are weighty already, they have a tendency to accumulate and expand, and they justify the careful inspection and control of the Supreme Government; on the other hand, I cannot agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Chapman, who seems to consider that the Imperial revenue should be kept at a high level in order to increase the provincial appropriations, and thus to enable the Subordinate Governments to reduce the local taxation already levied. My hon'ble friend advocates a course which I apprehend we cannot follow. The system of local taxation on which we have entered is not one from which we can turn back or from which we ought to turn back. I concur with my hon'ble friend Mr. Strachey in considering that the institution of provincial appropriations and the development of local and municipal taxation which is indisputably linked with that measure, are among the most important and fruitful innovations which we owe to the Government of the Earl of Mayo. But the late Viceroy, in instituting or stimulating these methods of taxation, did not only regard them as a way of raising money. Municipal and local funds involve municipal and local bodies by which those funds are administered, and in promoting the creation of such bodies, the late Viceroy sought, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Strachey can testify, not only to procure money for good purposes, but to deposit throughout the country the principles of public spirit and local self-government. The project was not only financial, but social and political. We may indeed, I trust, look for a reduction of taxation hereafter, but I would not look for it, as the hon'ble Mr. Chapman does, on the local side. I would look for it on the Imperial side. To arrest the project of municipal and local taxation and organization now would be, in my opinion, tantamount to a reversal of the policy originated by the Earl of Mayo,—it would be a retrogressive and reactionary step."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The question being put,

The Council divided—

Ayes.	Noes.
His Excellency the President.	Hon'ble Mr. Inglis.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.	Hon'ble Mr. Robinson.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	Hon'ble Mr. Stewart.
Hon'ble Mr. Strachey.	
Hon'ble Sir R. Temple.	
Hon'ble Mr. Stephen.	
Hon'ble Mr. Ellis.	
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman.	
Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.	
Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith.	

So the Motion was carried.

EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to offences committed in Foreign States be taken into consideration. He said that the question which

he thought the Council ought now to consider was whether, under all the circumstances this Bill ought now to be disposed of. He would shortly state what was the position in which the matter stood, and it would be for the Council to decide whether they would consider the matter now, or consent to its lying over for several months. Considerable complaints had been made by some of the Native States as to the inconvenience to which the present state of things gave rise, and, in consequence of those expressions of opinion, a Resolution was drawn up by the Government of India, and circulated to all the Political Agents, proposing certain changes which were embodied in this Bill. The replies which had been received to that circular had been duly considered, and a Bill founded upon those replies was introduced and published in the Gazette, so far back as the second of January last. The Bill had been before the public for upwards of three months. MR. STEPHEN did not think that the Bill as drawn upon that occasion was expressly submitted for the opinions of the Local Governments; but he knew that all the Governments, principally interested in the matter, had returned expressions of opinion on it. The Bombay Government had stated, in answer, that they desired that the Bill should be passed. The Government of Madras had answered, also expressing their general concurrence in the provisions of the Bill. The Government of Bengal had not favoured them with any explicit expression of opinion, but they had sent up the opinion of the Commissioner of Burdwan, as to the effect the Bill was likely to have on the relations of the Government with the French Settlement of Chandernagore. Those communications were taken into consideration by the Committee, and amendments had been made in the Bill, not with the view of affecting the character of the Bill, but of making its provisions more explicit. The Bill as drawn recited :—

"Whereas various Courts have been established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India for the trial of offences committed by British subjects beyond such limits; and whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to such Courts, and to offences committed by British subjects, beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals."

And, then, the Bill enabled the Governor General in Council to establish Courts of Justice of criminal jurisdiction in Native States. Those provisions had been explained when the Bill was introduced. The right of the Governor General in Council to establish such Courts, MR. STEPHEN said, was a political question which had to be determined by the Government of India and the Native States concerned. There were, in many parts of India, British Officers who, as Political Agents in Native States, were entrusted with the power to try political offences committed by British subjects in Native States. It was felt, when the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, that the expressions to which allusion had been made, were liable to misconstruction. Accordingly, various amendments were introduced, which he hoped would render the provisions of the Bill free from misconstruction. Instead of the preamble to the Bill as originally introduced, the Committee had substituted the preamble to an Act 6 & 7 Vic. known as the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, giving similar powers to British officials in certain cases. And the preamble to the Bill now stood thus :—

"Whereas by treaty, capitulation, agreement, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means, the Governor General of India in Council has power and jurisdiction within divers places beyond the limits of British India ; and whereas such power and jurisdiction have from time to time been delegated to Political Agents and others acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council ; and whereas doubts have arisen how far the exercise of such power and jurisdiction, and the delegation thereof, are controlled by and dependent on the laws of British India ; and whereas it is expedient to remove such doubts and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the exercise and delegation of such power and jurisdiction, and to offences committed by British subjects beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals."

It would be observed that the word "Courts" had been avoided throughout the Bill, and it had been stated that the Governor General in Council might exercise any jurisdiction or power which the Governor General in Council

might have exercised before the passing of this Act. The Bill did not alter in any degree the position of the Government with regard to Native States: it merely said that where the Government had power to establish such Courts at present, that power might be exercised in such manner and by such Courts as the Governor General in Council might direct.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had expressed doubts as to the manner in which this Act would affect the relations of the Government with the Settlement of Chandernagore. To that, MR. STEPHEN would reply that, undoubtedly, a British subject, who committed a crime at Chandernagore, would, under this Bill, be delivered up with a very much greater degree of promptitude than was the case now. It would not in any way affect our relations with the French Government. MR. STEPHEN might state that the Committee had taken into consideration certain objections which had been raised by the Commissioner of Burdwan, who thought they had omitted to put into the Bill certain powers conferred by Act VII of 1854 for the extradition of criminals. In answer to that, MR. STEPHEN would refer to the provisions of section 14 of the Bill, which embodied the principal provisions of Act VII of 1854 which were considered necessary to be retained.

He would repeat that the existing law had been found very inconvenient, the Native States having found it very difficult to obtain the extradition of British subjects who had committed offences within their States and sought refuge in British territory. The provisions of this Bill would be a boon to the Native States, and MR. STEPHEN would have wished that the final amendments of the Select Committee had been presented at an earlier date. As he had said before, he was in the hands of the Council as to the course which should be pursued in regard to the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR had been taken by surprise in this matter. He understood that the Bill had been withdrawn and postponed to a more favourable season. But at an early period of HIS HONOUR'S presence in Council that day, the Hon'ble Member had announced to him that it was his intention to proceed with the Bill if there was time. At that time, HIS HONOUR was listening to the interesting speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson on the income-tax. Other Hon'ble Members followed, and the flood of eloquence was so great, that he never imagined there could be time for this other Bill. He must go back and explain his position in regard to this matter. Two or three days ago, the Hon'ble Member told him that it was not his intention to proceed with the Bill: he then communicated with another Hon'ble Member, and they both felt some doubt, and the result of that communication was that the Hon'ble Member had himself formally withdrawn the Bill at a late period of the proceedings of the previous day. Objection had been taken to the provisions of this Bill by two or three officers under HIS HONOUR'S government. One peculiarity in the Bill was that Chandernagore would fall under the category of a Native State, and the appellation was not calculated to foster the cordial relations which had always existed between the Government of Bengal and the authorities of the French Settlement of Chandernagore. It appeared to HIS HONOUR that there was no pressing necessity for this Bill as regards Bengal. The Government had been getting on very well without this Bill, and he thought that this was not a kind of Bill that ought to be brought in and proceeded with in a great hurry. He did not propose to be obstructive in the matter, but he must wash his hands of all responsibility as regards this Bill for he did not know anything about it, not being prepared. If the members of the Executive Government would say that, looking to the position of Chandernagore and other European settlements, as well as to the Native States, the Bill was not likely to cause any difficulty in dealing with them, he would refrain from urging any further objections to it; but if it was a Bill got up only by one department of the Government, he would press his objection, that sufficient time had not been allowed for the consideration of the measure.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS could not agree with His Honour that they were getting on very well without this Bill, or that the relations of the Government with Native States in the matter of extradition were on a satisfactory footing. He had seen the Bill substantially in the form in which it was proposed to pass it, and he believed that it met the requirements of the Native States of the Presidency of Bombay: they were very numerous and of a diversified character. He had at first been of opinion that time should be afforded for the further consideration of this measure, but he had since had the opportunity of knowing that the matter had been fully gone into in Bombay, by the Government of Bombay, and that His Excellency the Governor of that Presidency was anxious that the Bill should be passed; therefore, unless His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had some more specific objections to urge, MR. ELLIS would consider it his duty to vote for the passing of the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said that considering that, if this Bill were not proceeded with at present, it could not be passed for some months, notwithstanding that, to his knowledge, the matter had been, for some time past, under discussion; and considering that it had been carefully considered by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen, in consultation with the Foreign Secretary, who had given long-sustained attention to the matter, he thought that there could be no objection to the passing of the Bill at once.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. STEPHEN then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. In doing so, he observed that the Bill had been very carefully considered in detail by the Select Committee, and had been drawn in the Legislative Department in consultation and communication with the Foreign Department. Every Political Agent in the country had had an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the provisions of the Bill, and we were roughly in possession of the opinion of every Local Government interested in the matter.

The Hon'ble MR. STRACHEY said that, with reference to the remarks which had fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, he wished to say that he had himself thought the Bill might, without any disadvantage, be postponed; but he was now satisfied that it would be wiser to proceed with it at once. This was the last occasion upon which the Council would have the advantage of the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen's presence. He had studied the whole matter most carefully, and he thought the Council ought to avail themselves of the great advantage of his advice. It would be hardly fair to the Hon'ble Member's successor to throw on him immediately upon his arrival the labour of going into this most delicate and intricate subject. MR. STRACHEY had no doubt that the subject had been most carefully considered, and he would therefore vote in favour of the passing of the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that he accepted this Bill as a Bill placed before the Council by the Government of India which the Government asked the Council to pass, and in that view he would not oppose the passing of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th April 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council for the Govr. Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

LOCAL CESSES IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

REVENUE. INDIA OFFICE,

No. 18. *London, 21st March* 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. I have had under my consideration in Council the correspondence which has arisen between your Government and the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces upon the subject of certain local Cesses for which engagements had been taken with Landowners in those Provinces at the time when the Land Settlement with them was made.

2. The conclusion for which the Lieutenant Governor contends is that those Cesses ought to be considered as fixed in amount during the currency of the Settlement, and therefore not liable to increase either by Executive or Legislative Authority.

3. Your conclusion, on the other hand, is that, although as a general rule it may be inexpedient and unnecessary to alter such Cesses during the currency of a Settlement, and although you entirely disclaim any idea that they should be altered arbitrarily, or on Executive Authority alone, it is nevertheless important as a matter of principle to negative any absolute limitation of their amount, should the Legislative Authority find it necessary to increase them for the legitimate local purposes to which they are assigned.

4. After a lengthened correspondence you have been unable to come to a common understanding with the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces on the question thus raised, and you have referred that correspondence for my final decision and instructions.

5. It is the great advantage of such references that, whilst all local circumstances of importance are sure to be placed in the clearest light by Officers of long experience, and whilst every argument founded on these circumstances is sure to be urged with the utmost ability, the Home Government is in a position to look at the controversy in fresh aspects, and to estimate, from a different point of view, the weight and bearing of the various arguments which are employed.

6. In the present case, I cannot but observe that the whole stress of the argument on either side has been laid upon a question which is really not relevant to the main issue in dispute. Sir W. Muir, with a view to establish that the Cesses, which he calls the "Zemindaree Cesses," ought not to be held liable to increase during the term of a Settlement, has thought it necessary to contend that these Cesses are wholly different in their nature from the Cesses contemplated in my Despatch of May 1870. But Sir W. Muir's conclusion, that the "Zemindaree Cesses" ought to be regarded as fixed in amount during the Settlement, does not really depend on his success in establishing this distinction. On the contrary, his conclusion would be much more securely founded on the exactly opposite contention, that the two Cesses are the same. The strength of his conclusion lies in the fact that the "Zemindaree Cesses" were fixed at a certain amount by a promise of the Government (or anengagement which the Landowners generally interpret and understand as a promise) at the same time that the Settlement of the Land Assessment was made. If these Cesses are wholly distinct in kind from those contemplated in my Despatch of May 1870, then it follows that a promise given as regards one of these Cesses would not apply to the other. If, on the contrary, the two Cesses are virtually the same, then a promise given in respect to the one does apply also to the other. If it

were true, therefore, as Sir W. Muir contends, that the "Zemindaree Cess" is fundamentally distinct from other local Cesses, then it follows that Government is perfectly free to impose the Cesses contemplated in the Despatch of May 1870 over and above the "Zemindaree Cess," respecting which alone any engagement has been taken.

7. Accordingly, Sir W. Muir has found himself compelled to make this admission, and he says expressly (June 22nd, 1871, para. 13) that he has no objection to explain to the Landowners that, although the "Zemindaree Cess" is fixed in amount for the term of Settlement, they will still be liable to those other Cesses which were contemplated in the Despatch of May 1870.

8. It would thus appear that there is no great practical distinction between the course which you propose to take and the course to which Sir W. Muir at least assents. Under both proposals, practically the same notice would be given—a notice, namely, to the Landowners who pay "Zemindaree Cess," that, in addition to this, the Cesses contemplated in the Despatch of May 1870, may also be imposed even during the currency of the Settlement, should the Legislature find it requisite to do so. This notice you propose to give, because the two Cesses are the same. To this notice Sir W. Muir assents, because the two Cesses are wholly different.

9. It is not probable that either your Government or Sir W. Muir will recognize this as a perfectly correct way of stating the case. Both your Government and Sir W. Muir seem to agree in regarding the two notices as essentially distinct; but the distinction between the two notices evidently depends on the distinction between the two kinds of cess, and upon the somewhat refined and subtle arguments by which this distinction is contended for.

10. In saying this, I would not have your Excellency to understand that Her Majesty's Government fails to appreciate the very great importance of arguments of this nature,—arguments which in this case have been conducted on both sides with the utmost ability and acuteness. In our conduct of the Government of India we cannot too often or too carefully bring that conduct to the test of the most rigid argument, or cross question ourselves too closely as to the abstract principles which our proceedings may involve. Such processes of argument are not the less valuable because they may often turn upon differences or distinctions which are not easily capable of being made plain to the apprehension of the people whom we govern. The abatements from abstract reasoning which, on this acccunt, policy may demand, can be measured all the better when the course to which such reasoning would lead has been laid down with accuracy and care.

11. It was in this spirit, and under a deep sense of the importance of the principles involved, that Her Majesty's Government bestowed the utmost care upon the reference made to them by the Government of India, in 1870, upon the whole subject of local Cesses, and especially upon the relation in which such taxes stand to the various systems of Land Settlement which prevail in different parts of India. The conclusions arrived at by Her Majesty's Government were set forth at length in my Despatch of May 1870.

12. I desire to consider with equal anxiety, and with equal care, every discussion which turns upon the correct interpretation of that Despatch, and upon the application of the principles it lays down to such special circumstances as those which are pleaded by Sir W. Muir.

13. I proceed, therefore, to explain the views of Her Majesty's Government on the discussion of principle which has arisen with Sir W. Muir, and to indicate the practical conclusions in respect to policy which those views would establish.

14. In the first place, then, I observe at once that the Zemindaree Cess has these two characteristic features:—(1) it is a Cess imposed locally for a specific purpose, and (2) it is a Cess which is imposed over and above the

amount of the Land Assessment. But these are also the two great characteristic features of the Cesses contemplated in my Despatch of 1870. So far, therefore, as these two elements of comparison are concerned, the two Cesses are similar in kind.

15. In the second place, I have to observe that, as the two Cesses agree in these common features, so do they also agree in one great common point of contrast with the Land Revenue. The Zemindaree Cess is not an increase of the Public Demand levied on the Zemindars in consequence of the improvement of their Estates,—nor in consequence of the increased value of agricultural produce,—nor as part of that share of the total produce of the soil which, under Indian systems, is appropriated by the State. In this respect, then, also, it agrees with the Cesses contemplated in the Despatch of May 1870. And this agreement is fundamental as regards the principle of classification which has laid down in the 10th and 11th paragraphs of that Despatch. Upon that principle Her Majesty's Government expressly classed together as belonging to one and the same category "every kind of Tax, or Cess, or Rate, which is levied, "irrespective of the increased value or prodnce of land, and with no view to a "re-adjustment of the proportions in which the produce of the soil is divided "between the State and the owners of land holding under it."

16. I come now to consider, on the other hand, the points of difference or distinction which have been dwelt upon by the Lieutenant Governor* between the Zemindaree Cess in the North-West Provinces and the Cesses contemplated in the Despatch of May 1870. They are these: 1st. That the Zemindaree Cess "is fixed at the Land Revenue Settlement with a direct "reference to the assets of the soil, and to the revenue assessed thereon; that it "therefore wants the first condition of ordinary taxation, seeing that it is made "in immediate connexion with, not irrespective of, the Land Assessment. 2nd. "That the Zemindaree or Village Cess, being in commutation of known obliga-"tions devolving on the land, is assessed upon land alone, and not upon any "other property; that it therefore wants the second condition laid down by the "Secretary of State for Local Taxation, *viz.*, that it should be levied equally, "without distinction, and without exemption, upon all the holders of property "accessible to the Rate."

* November 15th, 1871, paras. 3 and 4.

17. The first of these two distinctions is so expressed as to include and to rest upon two separate circumstances of very unequal value in the argument. One circumstance is that the Zemindaree or Village Cess was "fixed," which points to the plea of a promise binding the Government on the question of amount. The other circumstance is that the Zemindaree Cess was levied on the same basis of valuation as the Land Assessment, and therefore cannot be said to have been "irrespective of it."

18. To the first of these two circumstances, I shall immediately revert. But the attention of your Government has been directed mainly to the last, and to the argument it involves; and you have pointed out with perfect accuracy that this is merely one of those cases which are specifically referred to in the 12th paragraph of the Despatch of May 1870,—namely, cases in which a Cess, although levied in addition to the Land Revenue, happens, nevertheless, to be "*incorporated with it in respect to the mode of levy as being the most convenient.*" But the distinction between such a Cess and the Land Assessment remains the same.

19. The second point of distinction on which the Lieutenant Governor dwells is that the Zemindaree Cess is laid upon Land alone, and is not laid upon other kinds of property. On this I have to observe that in the Despatch of May 1870 importance is attached to the inclusion of other kinds of property under liability to such Rates, not as an inseparable character, but as an incident which affords the best means of marking, and making clear to the people, the distinction between those Rates and the Land Revenue Assessment. But great

care was taken in that Despatch not to represent this distinction as absolutely dependent on the Rating of other kinds of property, and for this obvious reason —that there are large Districts in India, as in every other country, where there is no Property "accessible to Rates" other than Land—no Mines—no Factories —no Railways—and no other Houses than those which belong to the ownership or occupation of the soil. If therefore we were to represent to the people that Rates levied in addition to the Land Assessment can never be distinguished from that Assessment, and therefore can never be justly levied during the currency of a Settlement, unless they are levied from other kinds of Property, we shall be in danger of resting the legitimacy of our proceedings upon a test which has no universal application. The justice of a tax levied upon land in some purely agricultural District for a purpose however local, will never be made plain to the people if it can only be defended on the ground that, in some other Districts which may be hundreds of miles away, and which they never saw or will see, the same Rate is levied equally on other kinds of Property. Whilst, therefore, Her Majesty's Government hold firmly to the great importance of levying such Rates equally on all kinds of Rateable Property which may exist within the area affected, they cannot admit that the distinction between such Rates and the Land Assesment becomes obliterated where this policy cannot practically be applied.

20. Looking then to the Zemindaree or village Cesses, both as tested by what they are and what they are not, I am of opinion that they belong to a kind and class of taxes to which my Despatch of 1870 referred.

21. Accordingly I regard the promise or engagement fixing the amount of those Cesses at the time of Settlement, and so fixing that amount for the term of that Settlement, as the only circumstance which is relevent to the argument of the Lieutenant Governor, and the only circumstance which seriously affects the course which it is expedient to take.

22. I cannot but look with much anxiety upon the risk which must be involved in even appearing to the people to break any engagement which has been entered into by the proper authorities in respect to the limits of taxation. I entirely agree with your Government that such engagements are inexpedient, and ought to be avoided for the future. But this does not affect the question of what is to be done where such engagements have actually been given.

23. The course which you have instructed the Lieutenant Governor to pursue is laid down in the 17th paragraph of your Despatch of the 26th May 1871. You require, in the first place, "that, in all future Settlements, the system of taking engagements from the Proprietors for the payment of local Cesses as a part of the Land Revenue, (Settlement?) may be abandoned." You require, in the second place, "that, in the case of Settlements which have not yet received final confirmation, such confirmation should only be given on the distinctly expressed condition that nothing in these engagements will prevent the imposition of any Rates for local purposes which the Legislature may think fit to order during the currency of the Settlement."

24. Her Majesty's Government is of opinion that the first of these two instructions is right in principle, and ought to be confirmed. If we desire to make clear the distinction between the Land Assessment and every form of local taxation, it is important that this distinction should be marked by as much separation from that Assessment as it is possible to effect, whether as regards the time or the method of levy.

25. As regards the second instruction, I think it would be inexpedient to make any difference in this matter between Settlements which have, and those which have not yet, received a final and formal confirmation. I would respect any engagement which has been already entered into by the proper local Authorities, in anticipation of the final sanction, which, as a rule, is generally given; and I would give no notice to those with whom such provisional Settlements

have been made, other than such general notice as may be given, or may already have been given, by law to all the Landholders of the Province.

26. Such a notice has actually been given in statutory form in the passing of the Act No. XVIII. of 1871, an Act which provides for the levying of local Rates, under the limits of a maximum, over any part of the Province, and which, in the 3rd paragraph of the 3rd Section, provides for the case in which local Cesses have already been levied, under promises made at the time of Settlement. You observe with perfect accuracy that this is an Act which sanctions the imposition of Rates on land for local purposes, "independently of, and in addition to, any Land Revenue assessed on the Estate," and that "it fixes no period of time within which the Rates are to remain unaltered." —Para. 17, May 26th, 276.

27. In the 13th paragraph of the letter of the Lieutenant Governor, dated June 22nd, 1871, he refers to this Act, without making any objection to the principle on which it proceeds, and further proposes that, should His Excellency in Council think it necessary, a condition can be added, even to the Settlement Engagements with individual Landowners, that "the entry of the Zemindaree Cess in this engagment shall be no bar against any Provincial taxation which the Legislature may impose on land in common with other property." If the last five words of this notice were omitted, it would be identical with that which you propose; and these last five words refer to an incident of local taxation which,—though, for the reasons I have stated, it ought not to be dwelt upon as essential,—is, nevertheless, of high importance whe ever the principle can be applied.

28. Looking to the niceties which even the wording of such notices necessarily involve, it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it is best to avoid them altogether. If they are intended to abate or qualify engagements which have already been entered into with individuals, they are impolitic. If not so intended they are needless. If intended only to remove misconception they are quite as likely to increase it. The fact of such an Act as No. XVIII., 1871, having been passed is a sufficient indication that the Legislature does not hold its hands to be tied in the matter of taxation, whilst the publication of my Despatch of May 1870 has made known all over India the general claim of right which the Legislative Authority must always continue to assert. How far it would be wise to exercise that right must always depend on a variety of circumstances. It would be useless and needless to endeavour to forecast those which may arise in the course of 30 years to affect the wisdom or expediency of adding other Rates to Cesses which have been imposed at the time of a Settlement. Such additional Rates may come to be required for local purposes highly appreciated by the people, and may then be levied with their ready assent, or at least with their acquiescence. But no wise Government can ever fail to recognize, as a most important element to be considered in any contemplated legislation of the kind, the fact of engagements as to the limits of taxation having been made at the time of a Settlement, or indeed at any time whatever. Such a circumstance must at least powerfully affect the question, and must add special force to the considerations, which are adverted to in the 21st and 22nd paragraph of my Despatch of May 1870.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

ARGYLL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN MESSAGES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1871.

DESCRIPTION.	ROUTE.								TOTAL.	
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		BY BRITISH-INDIAN SUB-MARINE CABLE.		BY BRITISH-INDIAN EXTENSION CABLE, &C.			
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Share of Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
TO AND FROM INDIAN STATIONS.*										
Sent	708	5,073 13	335	1,571 13	1,290	8,227 3	274	1,807 6	2,607	16,680 8
Received	664	4,367 1	254	1,437 13	1,489	9,344 12	287	1,813 2	2,694	16,962 12
TOTAL ...	1,372	9,440 14	589	3,009 10	2,779	17,571 15	561	3,620 8	5,301	33,642 15
TRANSIT.										
From East to West ...	...	...	3	14 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ West to East ...	99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL ...									6,776	40,559 3

[illegible] I. E. Line, Bombay *viâ* B. I. S. Cable, and Madras *viâ* B. I. E. Cable.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Lines for the month of December 1871.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT.			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.*	From India.*	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Viâ* Teheran ...	664	708	1,372	27·59	30·35	28·95
	„ Turkey ...	254	335	589	10·55	14·36	12·43
RED SEA ...	„ Suez ...	1,489	1,290	2,779	61·86	55·29	58·62
TOTAL ...		2,407	2,333	4,740	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Including Karachi *viâ* I. E. Line, and Bombay *viâ* B. I. S. Cable.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of an Abstract of the Meteorological Return kept at Chuckrata from 1st October 1871 to 29th February 1872, which was called for in the memoranda from your Office, marginally noted.

No. 1119, dated 31st August 1871, and No. 14*, dated 29th February 1872.

Abstract of Meteorological Return kept at Chuckrata, from 1st October 1871 to 29th February 1872.

Lat, 4 11. Long, 77 55 30. Height above sea level, 6884.

CHUCKRATA, 16TH MARCH 1872.

Months.		4. Dry bulb.	4. Wet bulb.	4. Humidity.	10. Dry bulb.	10. Wet bulb.	10. Humidity.	16. Dry bulb.	16. Wet bulb.	16. Humidity.	22. Dry bulb.	22. Wet bulb.	22. Humidity.	Maximum in sun's rays.	Minimum on Grass.	Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Shade.	Rain Gauge	Clouds. 4	Clouds. 10	Clouds. 16	Clouds. 22	Wind direction. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.	Trace of annual mercury read at 10 a.m.	Remarks.
Oct. 1871.	Grand Total ...	1647·0	1417·5	1448·0	1881·0	1617·0	1194	1886·0	1599·0	1497·0	1744·0	1516·5	1690·0	4126·0	2212·0	1584·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 a.m.
	Mean ...	53·1	45.7	47·0	60·0	52·0	38·0	60·8	51·5	48·0	56·0	48·9	54·0	133·0	71·0	51·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	16 p.m.
	Highest ...	7th 57·5	1st 52·0	1st & 2nd 74	5th 68·0	2nd 58	1st 58	4th & 5th 65·0	1st 59·0	1st 77·0	6th 60·5	55·0	9th 81·0	8th 137·0	7th 75·0	7th 57·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There was no wind direction from 1st to 10th.
	Lowest ...	25th & 29th 50·0	7th 39·0	31st 13	25th 59	31st 46	31st 17	25th 55·5	22nd 42·5	22nd 8·0	17th & 23rd 52·5	15th 42·0	6th 18·0	26th 127·0	4th 69·0	30th 42·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nov. 1871.	Grand Total ...	1412·0	1175·5	1335·0	1701·5	1341·5	1057·0	1577·5	1317·0	1311·0	1470·5	1255·0	1564·0	3813·0	1035·0	1865·0	1346·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	23	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10 a.m.
	Mean ...	47·0	39·1	44·5	56·7	44·7	35·2	52·5	43·9	43·0	49·0	41·8	52·0	127·0	34·5	62.1	44·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	17	1	1	...	...	...	16 p.m.
	Highest ...	1st 55·0	9th 45·5	10th 77·0	1st 62·0	10th & 28th 49·0	10th 47·0	16th 57·0	7th 48·5	7th 66·0	6th 59·0	1st* 48·5	5th 89·0	5th 133·0	6th 43·3	1st 69·0	1st 50·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lowest ...	28th 40·5	29th 32·0	7th 10·0	23rd 50·5	27th 40·0	27th 15·0	30th 48·0	24th 35·0	17th 31·0	23rd 40·0	1st 35·0	27th 14·0	24th 25th 122·0	24th 30th 32·8	26th 27th 58·0	24th 38·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dec. 1871.	Grand Total ...	1286·5	1079·0	1480·0	1494·0	1257·0	1533·0	1404·0	1252·5	1722·0	1344·0	1124·0	1661·0	3236·0	1055·0	1845·0	1238·5	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	15	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	10 a.m.
	Mean ...	41·5	35·0	47·0	48·2	40·5	49·0	45·3	40·4	55·0	43·0	36·0	53·0	104·4	34·0	59·0	39·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	16 p.m.
	Highest ...	3rd & 10th 43·0	3rd&28th 40·0	23rd & 24th 94·0	17th 58·5	18th 47·0	22nd 100·0	17th 52·5	2nd 44·0	22nd 94·0	1st 48·0	13th 43·5	22nd 100	10th 128·5	2d & 8th 38·8	8th 63·0	17th 49·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lowest ...	23rd 34·0	16th & 22nd 30·0	11th 13·0	25th 40·0	11th 35·5	2nd 13·0	22nd 35·5	10th 34·0	10th 22·0	22nd 35·0	4th 32·0	16th 4·0	2nd & 3rd 44·0	11th 29·8	11th 57·0	22nd 31·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jan. 1872.	Grand Total ...	1055·0	984	2399·0	1257·0	1129·0	2020·0	1263·5	1168·0	2404·0	1154·0	1060·0	2253·0	2236·0	960·5	1764·5	1056·5	0·9	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	10	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	10 a.m.
	Mean ...	34·0	31·0	77·0	41·0	36·0	65·0	40·7	37·0	77·0	37·0	34·0	72·0	72.0	30·9	56·9	34·0	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	12	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	16 p.m.
	Highest ...	1st 111·0	29th 34·5	several days 100	22nd 49·0	29th 46·0	several days 100·0	22nd 48·0	28th 43	2nd & 16th 100·0	29th 45·0	sevl days 40·0	sevl days 100	9th 112·0	21st 38·0	5th & 6th 59·0	21st 43·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lowest ...	13th 30·0	13th 28·5	1st 40·0	3rd 32·0	several days 32·0	9th 41·0	16th 32·0	3rd&18th 32·0	1st 38·0	several days 32·0	5th 29·5	11th 14th 42·0	2nd 35·5	9th 23·3	31st 53·5	7th 28·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Feb. 1872.	Grand Total ...	1017·0	968·0	2394·0	1257·5	1112·5	1900·0	1260·0	1135·5	1921·0	1088·5	988·0	1995·0	2410·0	893·7	1627·5	1010·0	1·46	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	11	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	10 a.m.
	Mean ...	35·0	33·4	82·5	43·1	38·8	65·5	43·4	39·1	66·2	37·5	34·0	68·4	83·0	30·8	56·0	34·3	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	6	2	9	3	2	...	...	...	16 p.m.
	Highest ...	27th 43·5	27th & 29th 39·0	1st 100·0	25th 55·0	16th & 24th 45·0	5th & 28th 100·0	24th 54·5	25th 48·0	several days 100	25th 48·0	28th 41·5	28th 95·0	19th 110·0	26th 37·8	27th 64·5	25th 45·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lowest ...	8th 30·0	8th 29·0	27th 56·0	5th 32	7th 31·5	15th 32·0	9th 32·0	several days 32	13th & 26th 42·0	6th 28·0	17th 26·0	2nd 40·0	5th 35·0	8th 19·0	sevl days 54·0	7th 25·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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No. 1119, dated 31st August 1871, and No. 74°, dated 29th February 1872. [illegible] information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of an Abstract of the Meteorological Return kept at Chuckrata from 1st October 1871 to 29th February 1872, which was called for in the memoranda from your Office, marginally noted.

Abstract of Meteorological Return kept at Chuckrata, from 1st October 1871 to 29th February 1872.

Lat. 4 11. Long, 77 55 30. Height above sea level, 6884.

CHUCKRATA, 16TH MARCH 1872.

Months.		4. Dry bulb.	4. Wet bulb.	4. Humidity.	10. Dry bulb.	10. Wet bulb.	10. Humidity.	16. Dry bulb.	16. Wet bulb.	16. Humidity.	22. Dry bulb.	22. Wet bulb.	22. Humidity.	Maximum in sun's rays.	Minimum on Grass.	Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Shade.	Rain Gauge	Clouds. 4	Clouds. 10	Clouds. 16	Clouds. 22	Wind direction. N.	E. N.	E.	S. E.	S.	W. S.	W.	N. W.	Calm.	Trace of annual metre read at 10 a.m.	REMARKS.
OCT. 1871.	Grand Total	1647·0	1417·5	1448·0	1881·0	1617·0	1194	1886·0	1599·0	1497·0	1744·0	1516·5	1690·0	4126·0	2212·0	1584·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 a.m.
	Mean	53·1	45.7	47·0	60·0	52·0	38·0	60·8	51·5	48·0	56·0	48·9	54·0	133·0	71·0	51·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	16 p.m.
	Highest	7th / 57·5	1st / 52·0	1st & 2nd / 74	5th / 68·0	2nd / 58	1st / 58	4th & 5th / 65·0	1st / 59·0	1st / 77·0	6th / 60·5	55·0	9th / 81·0	8th / 137·0	7th / 75·0	7th / 57·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There was no wind direction from 1st to 10th.
	Lowest	25th & 29th / 50·0	7th / 39·0	31st / 13	25th / 59	31st / 46	31st / 17	25th / 55·5	22nd / 42·5	22nd / 8·0	17th & 23rd / 52·5	15th / 42·0	6th / 18·0	26th / 127·0	4th / 69·0	30th / 42·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
NOV. 1871.	Grand Total	1412·0	1175 5	1335·0	1701·5	1341·5	1057·0	1577·5	1317·0	1311·0	1470·5	1255·0	1564·0	3813·0	1035·0	1865 0	1346·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	23	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10 a.m.
	Mean	47·0	39·1	44·5	56·7	44·7	35·2	52·5	43·9	43·0	49·0	41·8	52·0	127 0	34·5	62.1	44·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	17	1	1	...	...	...	16 p.m.
	Highest	1st / 55·0	9th / 45·5	10th / 77·0	1st / 62 0	10th & 28th / 49·0	10th / 47·0	16th / 57·0	7th / 48·5	7th / 66·0	6th / 59·0	1st / 48·5	5th / 89·0	5th / 133·0	6th / 43·3	1st / 69·0	1st / 50·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lowest	28th / 40·5	29th / 32·0	7th / 10·0	23rd / 50·5	27th / 40·0	27th / 15·0	30th / 48·0	24th / 35·0	17th / 31·0	23rd / 40·0	1st / 35·0	27th / 14·0	24th 25th / 122·0	24th 30th / 32·8	26th 27th / 58·0	24th / 38·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
DEC. 1871.	Grand Total	1286·5	1079·0	1480·0	1494·0	1257·0	1533·0	1404 0	1252·5	1722·0	1344·0	1124·0	1661·0	3236·0	1055·0	1845·0	1238·5	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	15	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	10 a.m.
	Mean	41·5	35·0	47·0	48·2	40·5	49·0	45·3	40·4	55·0	43·0	36·0	53·0	104·4	34·0	59·0	39·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	16 p.m.
	Highest	3rd & 10th / 43·0	3rd&28th / 40 0	23rd & 24th / 94·0	17th / 58·5	18th / 47·0	22nd / 100·0	17th / 52·5	2nd / 44·0	22nd / 94·0	1st / 48·0	13th / 43·5	22nd / 100	10th / 128·5	2d & 8th / 38·8	8th / 63·0	17th / 49·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lowest	23rd / 34·0	16th & 22nd / 30·0	11th / 13·0	25th / 40·0	11th / 35·5	2nd / 13·0	22nd / 35·5	10th / 34·0	10th / 22·0	22nd / 35·0	4th / 32·0	16th / 4·0	2nd & 3rd / 44·0	11th / 29·8	11th / 57·0	22nd / 31·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
JAN. 1872.	Grand Total	1055·0	984	2399·0	1257·0	1129·0	2020·0	1263·5	1168 0	2404·0	1154·0	1060·0	2253·0	2236·0	960·5	1764·5	1056·5	0 9	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	10	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	10 a.m.
	Mean	34·0	31·0	77·0	41·0	36 0	65·0	40·7	37·0	77·0	37·0	34·0	72·0	72.0	30·9	56·9	34·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	12	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	16 p.m.
	Highest	1st / 111 0	29th / 34·5	several days / 100	22nd / 49·0	29th / 46·0	several days / 100·0	22nd / 48·0	28th / 43	2nd & 16th / 100·0	29th / 45·0	several days	several days / 100	9th / 112·0	21st / 38·0	5th & 6th / 59·0	21st / 43·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lowest	13th / 30·0	13th / 28·5	1st / 40·0	3rd / 32·0	several days / 32·0	9th / 41·0	16th / 32·0	3rd&18th / 32·0	1st / 38·0	several days / 32·0	40·0 / 5th / 29·5	11th 14th / 42·0	2nd / 35·5	9th / 23·3	31st / 53·5	7th / 28·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
FEB. 1872.	Grand Total	1017·0	968·0	2394·0	1257·5	1112·5	1900·0	1260·0	1135·5	1921·0	1088·5	988·0	1995·0	2410·0	893·7	1627·5	1010·0	1·46	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	11	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	10 a.m.
	Mean	35·0	33·4	82·5	43·1	38·8	65·5	43·4	39·1	66·2	37·5	34·0	68·4	83·0	30·8	56·0	34·3	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	6	2	9	3	2	...	...	...	16 p.m.
	Highest	27th / 43·5	27th & 29th / 39·0	1st / 100·0	25th / 55·0	16th & 24th / 45·0	5th & 28th / 100·0	24th / 54·5	25th / 48·0	several days / 100	25th / 48·0	28th / 41·5	28th / 95·0	19th / 110·0	26th / 37·8	27th / 64·5	25th / 45·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lowest	8th / 30·0	8th / 29·0	27th / 56·0	5th / 32	7th / 31·5	15th / 32·0	9th / 32·0	several days / 32	13th & 26th / 42·0	6th / 28·0	17th / 26·0	2nd / 40·0	5th / 35·0	8th / 19·0	sevl days / 54·0	7th / 25·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF KUKA PRISONERS AT MALEHR KOTLA.

No. 857, dated 30th, April 1872.

From—E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., C. S. I., *Secy. to the Govt. of India*, HOME DEPT.,

To—*The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

No. 1270, dated 11th April 1872.

IN continuation of my letter, No. 569, dated 22nd March last, and with reference to your reply noted in the margin, on the subject of the summary execution of Kúka prisoners at Malehr Kotla, I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is now in a position to pass final orders in this painful case.

2. His Excellency in Council has maturely considered the facts stated by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan, and the expressions of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion contained in your letters of the 19th January, No. 23 C, the 7th February No. 59 C, and of the 16th February No. 78 C, and, without recapitulating all the circumstances of the case, which will be found in the memorandum appended, he thinks it right to recall the following leading facts to your recollection as being those on which his decision proceeds.

3. On the 17th January 49 persons, many of whom were wounded, were by Mr. Cowan's orders blown away from guns at Malehr Kotla without trial. That these persons had been guilty of a great crime there is no doubt, but both the manner of the execution and its excessive and indiscriminate severity stand in need of the strongest justification. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council nothing short of absolute necessity could justify these proceedings. If any judicial enquiry, however summary, had taken place, a distinction might have been made between ringleaders and followers, and the usual mode of punishment would have been employed. At the time when the extrajudicial execution was ordered the disturbance which had taken place had been effectually suppressed. Mr. Cowan had at his disposal considerable bodies of troops, and there is no evidence whatever to show that actual immediate danger was or could have been apprehended either from the prisoners themselves, or from other members of the sect to which they belonged. The only fact which can be said to suggest the existence of such danger is, that various small bodies of Kúkas were seen in the neighbourhood of Malehr Kotla who promptly disappeared. It appears, however, to His Excellency in Council that their dispersion was owing to the defeat of their associates, and not to the summary punishment inflicted, and in this belief he is supported by the view taken by His Honor in your letter of the 7th February above quoted, paragraph 10, in which it is said—

> The Lieutenant-Governor is not of opinion that the evidence now submitted indicates that the immediate retirement of the bands of Kúkas who were observed moving towards Kotla was the result of the executions ordered by Mr. Cowan, for in nearly every instance they are said to have gone back on the 15th, the day the attack took place, whereas the executions were carried out on the morning of the 17th. Their retirement appears to have been caused really by the attack having been beaten off by the Kotla people.

4. It is, in short, obvious both from the circumstances of the case and from many expressions in Mr. Cowan's letters that his motive in ordering the executions was to prevent a rising which he considered imminent by an act calculated to strike terror into the whole Kúka sect. In illustration of this, it is to be observed that both Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan refer to the small effect which the execution of the Raikot murderers in due course of law had had in the way of deterring the Kúkas from further violence.

5. Before adverting to the peculiar circumstances under which Mr. Cowan acted, the Governor General in Council thinks it right to make some general observations on the principle on which that officer seems to have proceeded, as His Excellency in Council has reason to fear that it may have considerable influence on the minds of officers who feel themselves liable to be placed in positions of difficulty. This principle, perhaps rather felt than avowed, is that law is meant only for quiet times, and that officers are justified in disregarding it, as soon as political danger is apprehended, and in substituting punishments inflicted at their own discretion and without any other measure than their own estimate, formed on the spot under the pressure of immediate excitement, of what is required in the particular case for the sake of example.

6. This view appears to His Excellency in Council to involve a grave error.

7. His Excellency in Council desires to impress in the most emphatic manner on all civil and military officers whom it may concern the broad principle that the law of the land administered by the established courts is the instrument to which Government looks, and in which it trusts, for the purpose of suppressing crime, maintaining peace, and deterring ill-disposed persons from following the example of malefactors; and that it is a grave act of insubordination and presumption for any individual officer to take upon himself to decide upon the spur of the moment that the law is not strong enough to protect society, or that the punishments which can be inflicted in its ordinary course are not sufficiently severe to deter from crime. To do so is to usurp the highest prerogative of the Government. Cases may arise in which Government may consider it necessary to punish particular offences with exceptional severity, or to arm particular officers with special powers of summary trial and execution; but till this is done, the duty of all civil and military officers in all cases is to treat criminals when captured in the regular course of law, that is to say, to hand them over for trial to the proper tribunals.

8. In order to show that this course is not inconsistent with any degree of vigour and promptitude which can be required in the most arduous circumstances, it is necessary to bear in mind that for the suppression of violent crime, and the apprehension and safe custody of offenders, the law authorizes and indeed requires the use of any degree of military force which may be necessary for the purpose. Rebels with arms in their hands, gangs of dacoits banded together for the purpose of robbery and murder, persons in the act of waging war against the Queen, and all who aid and abet them, may and ought to be attacked by force of arms precisely as armed invaders may be attacked. If their behaviour and number is such that it would, upon military grounds, be improper to grant them quarter if they were engaged in ordinary war, they might be killed upon the spot. In short there is no severity which by the usages of war may be inflicted upon the enemies' troops

for the purpose of defeating and breaking them up, which may not in strict accordance with law be inflicted upon bands of criminals, whether rebels or not, for the purpose of their defeat or arrest.

9. The one thing which cannot be permitted to any civil or military officer in any case whatever, is the irregular assumption of the office of the judge and of the legislator. No such officer has right to punish his prisoners, still less has he any right to punish them according to a law made by himself, after the fact, and in reference to the circumstances of a particular case. The law authorizes officers to do whatever is necessary in order to suppress crime and arrest criminals, but neither law nor any principle of justice or policy justifies them in punishing prisoners when taken, as they think proper.

10. Officers may perhaps be assisted in understanding and applying to particular cases, as they arise, the principles above stated by a few observations on the policy which they are meant to carry out.

11. To administer justice with mercy is the fixed and settled policy of the Government of India, but it is absolutely essential to this great object that justice should be administered according to known rules, with due deliberation and with discrimination between degrees of guilt. Sentences pronounced under excitement, and with little time for reflection, are liable to be neither just nor wise. It is probable that they will bear upon them the stamp of individual resentment or anxiety rather than that of deliberate justice. Summary orders are often taken for acts of vigor when they are in truth acts of weakness. Such orders frequently show that those who give them doubt their own strength, and are afraid to be merciful to their opponents.

12. The Governor General in Council cannot consent to assume the attitude in which the ratification of such acts would place him. His Excellency in Council trusts, on the one hand, in the effect which a course of just and merciful rule cannot fail to produce in time in the minds of the people. He relies, on the other hand, on the existence of a military force sufficient to protect the mass of quiet and well disposed persons against the small minority who for whatever reasons might be willing to plunge the country into anarchy and civil war.

13. His Excellency in Council cannot consent to be forced by the crime of a few fanatics into the sanction of acts repugnant to the [illegible] spirit of British rule. The British Government is strong enough to keep order and suppress crime, and there is no occasion for indiscriminate severity; nor in any case could the exercise of such severity be a source of strength.

14. With reference to the special circumstances of Mr. Cowan's case, His Excellency in Council has to observe as follows:

15. In the first place His Excellency is of opinion that Mr. Cowan's clear duty was to have detained the prisoners in custody until they could be proceeded against in due course of law. Referring to the principles already stated, there is no circumstance which tends to justify or even greatly to excuse Mr. Cowan's conduct. The prisoners were absolutely helpless. A large proportion of them were badly wounded. They had surrendered to very inferior numbers, and were under the guard of a considerable military force, which might have been increased to any required extent. Under these circumstances their illegal and indiscriminate execution was a measure for which there was no excuse. His Excellency in Council cannot regard as an excuse Mr. Cowan's belief that the execution was politically

expedient. In fact that he set aside the existing law, because he thought it expedient to do so in the particular case, is one of the elements in the offence which His Excellency in Council considers Mr. Cowan to have committed.

16. There are, however, other matters in connection with Mr. Cowan's conduct which it is impossible to pass over, and which have been in part brought to His Excellency's notice at a very late stage in the proceedings. The following references to the documents on record will set this in a clear light.

17. On the 16th January Mr. Cowan telegraphed to the Punjab Government for leave to execute four men in a summary manner.

18. On the same day Mr. Forsyth wrote Mr. Cowan a demi-official note which has been lost, in which Mr. Forsyth directed Mr. Cowan to send the prisoners to Sherpur to be kept until Mr. Forsyth could send a guard to take charge of them. Mr. Forsyth believes that his letter said that the guard was to take them into Ludhiana for trial. Mr. Cowan believes that trial was not referred to. Be this as it may, the letter reached Mr. Cowan some hours before any of the executions took place. He says,—"I put the note in my pocket and thought no more about it. It contained only a suggestion which could not be acted on, for the captured Kúkas were then close to Kotla on their way in." This conduct would imply that in Mr. Cowan's opinion the main point of the note was that the men should be sent to Sherpur, whereas it should have been also apparent to Mr. Cowan that Mr. Forsyth desired that the men should be kept in custody.

19. The executions, therefore, cannot be reconciled with the spirit of Mr. Forsyth's instruction, and took place before any reply had been received to a telegraphic message sent by Mr. Cowan the day before to the Punjab Government for leave to execute four men only.

20. Before the executions were finished, and whilst six or seven men were tied to the guns, Mr. Cowan received an official letter containing a positive order from Mr. Forsyth to proceed according to law. Mr. Forsyth's words were—"I request that you will prepare at once the case against such as appear to you to be deserving of capital punishment, and I shall then give immediate orders. But with reference to your expressed desire for promptitude, the case is not sufficiently urgent to justify the abandonment of the very simple form of procedure we have at hand." Upon this Mr. Cowan says—"After reading Mr. Forsyth's letter I handed it to Colonel Perkins, District Superintendent of Police, with the remark that it would be impossible to stay the execution of the men already tied to guns, that such a proceeding would have the worst effect on the people around us."

21. His Excellency in Council cannot see that there could have been any serious difficulty in staying the execution without even communicating the reasons for doing so to the by-standers. It was Mr. Cowan's clear duty to obey Mr. Forsyth's order, in a case in which the lives of six or seven persons were at stake, and where the act forbidden was upon the face of it illegal.

22. While the Governor General in Council recognizes that the lives of all the criminals involved in the recent outbreak in the Punjab were in principle forfeited to the laws, His Excellency is under the painful necessity of affirming that the course followed by Mr. Cowan was illegal, that it was not palliated by any public necessity, and that it was characterized by incidents which gave it a complexion

of barbarity. That course was commenced in opposition to the spirit of instructions received from superior authority, and, in the absence of sanction, invoked but not awaited; it was prosecuted to completion in contravention of positive orders.

23. Under all these circumstances, His Excellency in Council is compelled to direct that Mr. Cowan be removed from the service. He does so with deep regret, as Mr. Cowan's previous character and conduct have been unexceptionable, and as he acted with promptitude in concerting measures for the repression of the movement.

24. It remains now to consider the case of Mr. Forsyth in reference to the approval passed by him on the act of Mr. Cowan, and to the confirmation by him as Commissioner of Umballa of the sentence passed by the Native officials of the Malehr Kotla State with the concurrence of Mr. Cowan against sixteen other prisoners.

25. In confirming this sentence, and in ordering the immediate execution of the prisoners, Mr. Forsyth was acting in a political rather than in a judicial capacity. It is the duty of officers so situated to be specially on their guard against permitting the Native States which are under their superintendence to act with a degree of harshness or precipitation alien to the spirit of English rule; and although Mr. Forsyth's proceedings were no doubt legal, that fact alone ought not to protect him from censure, if his proceedings showed a want of that merciful discrimination which ought in all cases to be characterstic of the British administration of justice. In this Mr. Forsyth seems to His Excellency in Council to have failed, and the failure was apparently due to his having permitted a not unnatural desire to support a subordinate, to assume undue prominence in his mind in a case where interests of far greater importance were concerned.

26. On the morning of January 17th, Mr. Forsyth had telegraphed to the Punjab Government as follows:

"Referring to Cowan's telegram asking permission to execute at once four men. Since then we have got 70 men. I am on the spot, and can dispose of the cases according to form, and without delay. Exceptional action not necessary, and would increase excitement, better allayed, &c., &c."

27. On the night of the 16th he wrote a demi-official letter, which reached Mr. Cowan before the execution. On the 17th he wrote two separate letters, one official and one demi-official; the first directing Mr. Cowan, and the second requesting him in the most pressing, though in most friendly terms, not to proceed illegally. On the 18th having received the report of the executions, he gave an unqualified confirmation of all that Mr. Cowan had done, on the following terms: "My dear Cowan,—I fully approve and confirm all "you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out." Mr. Forsyth thus anticipated without necessity the opinions of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government of India, committed superior authorities as far as he could to sentiments which might be repugnant to their judgment, and directly reversed his own distinct resolution formed and expressed up to that moment. On the same day he confirmed the sentence of the Malehr Kotla authorities, and ordered the immediate execution of the 16 men condemned by them, a course which was not warranted by the necessity of making a further example, or by the character of the parties concerned, among whom various shades of guilt might by a less cursory enquiry have been discovered.

28. In Mr. Forsyth's explanation of the course taken by him, he says in his letter of the 8th April 1872—

"I take this opportunity to make some remarks explanatory of the sentence carried into execution against the 16 men on the 18th January."

"When the case was submitted for my orders, I had to consider it in its judicial aspect, as well as from a political point of view."

"Now, taking the judicial view of the case as it stood by itself, quite apart from all other considerations, 16 men belonging to a gang who had committed a double series of murders were pronounced to be guilty of the charge preferred against them. The sentence for their crime was death; and, had the case been tried in the courts governed by our codes, it would have been incumbent on me to show very good cause why that sentence should be mitigated. Had the case then been a solitary one, there would have been no more ground for hesitating to confirm a sentence of death passed on 16 men, than there would have been last year for the Chief Court to hesitate to pass sentence on 12 men for the murder of the butchers."

"I had, however, to consider all the surrounding circumstances, and the first one which would naturally influence me was the fact that so many men had already suffered for the same offence. But there were counterbalancing arguments which I now propose to re-produce."

"One consideration was that, if the case admitted of it, Mr. Cowan ought to be supported. However much I might have deprecated his proposed action, and inwardly deplored it when as yet not taken, still when once done I felt myself placed in an entirely different and, it will be readily conceded, in a most difficult position. To hastily disavow his proceedings, and to cancel his acts at such a moment, I considered would be most unwise."

He adds in subsequent paragraphs that he had had a conversation with Ram Singh, which gave him a strong impression of the serious character of the outbreak; that whilst the sentence was awaiting sanction, he heard a report of Kúka bands being in the neighbourhood; and that the Sirdar of Malodh pressed him to pass sentence of death. The prominent feeling in his mind, however, seems to have been that Mr. Cowan ought to be supported in an act which Mr. Forsyth himself had repeatedly forbidden.

29. In conformity with the views enunciated above, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, while Mr. Forsyth is undoubtedly guiltless of any illegal action, he has in no small degree identified himself with the errors committed by Mr. Cowan; that he failed to discern his duty as counsellor to a Native Government in a serious emergency; and that he acted eventually in a manner inconsistent with the recognized policy of the Government of India.

30. His Excellency in Council considers that Mr. Forsyth's conduct will be adequately dealt with by his removal from the Commissionership of Umballa to a position in another Province in which he will not have to superintend the judicial proceedings of any Native State, and by an expression of the opinion of the Government of India that he ought not in future be placed in a position in which he would be called upon to exercise similar control and superintendence.

31. The Governor General in Council is constrained to notice with regret that two documents essential to the information of the Supreme Government in this case were not brought to his knowledge in regular course and at the commencement of this correspondence, *viz.*, the demi-official letter written by Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cowan on the 16th January since mislaid, and the letter addressed by Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Cowan on the 18th confirming his proceedings.

32. It is with great concern that His Excellency in Council feels compelled to pass orders which affect so seriously officers whose fault has no doubt been due mainly to over-zeal for the maintenance of peace and order, but he considers it absolutely necessary to cause it to be understood that, whilst every officer will be fully supported in any measures, however rigorous, which he may be justified by law in adopting for the maintenance or restoration of the peace, no one will be permitted to supersede the law at his own discretion. The line between the two things is broad and clear, and the Governor General in Council would be equally prompt to notice any remissness in the use of the means sanctioned by law for suppressing crime and bringing criminals to justice. He has no fear that the course which it has been necessary to take with regard to the present case will deter other officers from a becoming energy and promptitude in the presence of danger. On the other hand His Excellency in Council fears as little that the course now taken will be misunderstood by the Native population. He trusts that this example will teach them that under British rule all alike must obey the law, and they may be well assured that the punishment now inflicted on a British officer who has broken the law is not in any way connected with indifference or indulgence to the crimes of those whom he punished unlawfully. Their offence was deserving of exemplary punishment, though it should have been inflicted in a proper manner, with greater moderation and with more discrimination between the degrees of guilt of the persons concerned. And lastly, His Excellency trusts the present decision will make it clear to all classes that such proceedings as Mr. Cowan's are forbidden by law, and are bad in policy, because they leave no time for moderation and discrimination, and so take away the distinction between the deliberate satisfaction of the requirements of justice, and a hasty acceptance of the suggestions of excitement and alarm.

33. In communicating this review of the conduct of the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, the Governor General in Council considers it due to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to refer to the sentiments enunciated by His Honor in connection with those which His Excellency in Council has felt bound to record. The Lieutenant-Governor, from the first, embraced and expressed the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Cowan was unjustifiable in regard to [illegible] and indiscriminate rigour of his proceed- [illegible] circumstances under which Mr. [illegible] which he apprehended, and of the [illegible] Government in acts even of ex- [illegible] done in good faith and for the public interest, [illegible] withhold an expression of blame which would have been otherwise in accordance with his sentiments, and of which the Governor General in Council would have approved. His Excellency is, however, happy to be able to recognize that there is no essential difference between the views entertained by the Governor General in Council and those of the high officer entrusted with the administration and security of a Province so important as the Punjab.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Forsyth's letters, dated 19th January and 20th January, to Secretary, Punjab Government.

On the 11th and 12th of January last, a body of Kúkas from the neighbouring country, but chiefly from the Patiala territory, assembled at Bhaini, the residence of Ram Singh, the Kúka Gúrú, to celebrate a festival locally known as the Lhori.

Mr. Forsyth's letter, dated 19th January, to Secretary, Chief Commissioner.

That this assemblage was intended, was known to the local authorities, who contented themselves apparently with watching it, though a verbal report seems to have been made by the Commissioner to the Secretary to the Punjab Government.

Mr. Forsyth's letter, 19th January (paragraph 2), to Secretary, Chief Commissioner.

It seems to have been anticipated that about 200 men would be present at Bhaini. According to Ram Singh's statement to Mr. Forsyth, about 1,000 actually assembled.

Early on the 13th January it was reported to the Police Officer (a Deputy Inspector) of the neighbouring Police post of Sanehwal that about 100 of these men had separated themselves from the rest, had worked themselves into a state of desperation, and had expressed their intention of attacking Malehr Kotla in revenge for the execution a few weeks previously, in connection with the murder of butchers at Raikôt, of one Ghyani Singh, an influential Kúka, much trusted by Ram Singh.

The Deputy Inspector at once visited Bhaini, and found the report correct.

Mr. Forsyth's letter, dated 20th January (paragraph 4).
Deposition of Sarafraz Khan—enclosure of letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 79 C, dated 14th February, to Home Secretary.
Mr. Cowan's letters to Mr. Forsyth, dated 15th January, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Ram Singh acknowledged the facts to be true, professed his inability to control the men, and even addressed a harangue to them by way of dissuasion.

About 2 P. M. on the 13th, the party who had separated themselves, and who were under the leadership of Hira Singh and Lehna Singh—two petty Zemindars of the Patiala State—left Bhaini. The Deputy Inspector told off a Sergeant of Police merely to watch them out of British territory, and came himself into Ludiana to report the facts to the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Cowan.

Mr. Cowan at once warned the Vakils of the Patiala and Malehr Kotla State of the occurrence.

In the meanwhile the party marched on the 13th to Rabú in the Patiala State, a village distant from Malodh about three or four miles.

Statement of Bhugwan Singh accused—enclosure of letter No. 79 C, dated 14th February, from Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to Secretary to the Government, Home Department.

It appears that Malehr Kotla was selected as the first point of attack, because money, arms and horses would, it was expected, be found there, and because the chief had recently died, and, the succession being disputed, it was hoped that the administration would be found weak and off their guard.

That night and the next day the party halted at Rabú, and late in the afternoon of the 14th started for Malehr Kotla.

See deposition of Sirdar Buddun Singh—enclosure of letter No. 79 C, dated 14th February, from Secretary to Government of the Punjab.

On the way some one suggested an attack on Malodh for the sake mainly, it would seem, of getting money, horses, and arms, but also partly apparently from hostility to the Sirdar and to the Maharaja of Patiala, his kinsman, on account of the assistance given by them in the conviction of the Raikôt murderers.

Deposition as above, also deposition of Dhoukal Singh—enclosure in same letter.

Just about dark they arrived at Malodh, and succeeded by a rush in making good their entry into the Fort. Some of them seized the Sirdar's son, Sirdar Buddun Singh, who was slightly wounded in several places by sword cuts before he succeeded in wresting a gandasa or axe from one of his assailants and freeing himself from their grasp.

Deposition of Sirdar Buddun Singh quoted above.

Another party took their way to the treasury where, failing in their search for money and arms, they wantonly killed a Munshi whom they found seated there.

Deposition of Kishna—enclosure as above.

Deposition of Dasandhee—enclosure as above.

Evidence of Dewa Singh, Ram Singh, Sundur, and statements of Bhugwan Singh, Gyani Singh, Thummon Singh, and Mehr Singh accused, also Mr. Forsyth's judgment on these accused.

A third party visited the stables, whence they took two mares, having killed the groom in charge. While these things were passing, however, an alarm had spread, the people of the place collected, and commenced to attack the Kúkas who, having collected a few arms, retired, leaving two of their party killed and four prisoners in the hands of the Malodh people; a few of the latter and several of the Kúkas were also more or less hurt in the affray.

Mr. Cowan's letter to Mr. Forsyth, No. 15, dated 17th January.

Retiring from Malodh, the Kúkas pressed on to Malehr Kotla, where they arrived about 7 A. M. on the morning of the 15th. Intimation of the intended attack had reached Malehr Kotla the preceding day; patrols were placed round the town during the night, and the guards at the gates strengthened; but no attack having been made, these men were recalled at daylight.

The Kúkas made a vigorous attack, and surmounting the ruined wall made their way to the palace and to the treasury. Here they had barely time to seize a few arms, and break open one cupboard filled with records when they were confronted by Ahmed Khan, the Kotwal or Head Police Officer of Malehr Kotla, who, with inferior numbers, attacked the Kúkas, and a well contested fight ensued. Ahmed Khan fell dead with seven of his followers, 15 others being wounded, but the stand made enabled the townspeople to rally, and the Kúkas having obtained only two horses, and a few swords were forced to retire. They left behind them seven dead and five prisoners, and, as it afterwards proved, 29 of their party were wounded, several very severely, at either Malodh or Malehr Kotla, or in the retreat from the latter place.

Their total number had probably never much exceeded 100 or at most 125, and fully one-third were either killed, captured, or disabled in the two attacks, both of which had failed in their main object.

The gang, therefore, retired dispirited to a village in the Patiala territory called Rúrr about 12 miles from Malehr Kotla. On their arrival at Rúrr, they took up their position in a piece of jungle about 300 paces from that village, the Jât inhabitants of which, with their wives and families, abandoned it in a panic.

They were pursued as far as Rúrr, losing several wounded by the way, by some of the Kotla people. Here, however, alarmed by the rumour of an intention on the part of the Kúkas to renew the attack on Kotla, the Kotla people checked the pursuit and returned home.

Letter from Mr. Cowan, to Mr. Forsyth dated 17th January, No. 15.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, to Mr. Cowan, dated 28th January.

Meanwhile the headman of the neighbouring village of Ramnagar had hastened to the Patiala Fort of Sherpur, and besought the interference of the Naib Nazim of Amargarh who was then at Sherpúr, one Niaz Ali.

Deposition of Punjab Singh, Lumberdar of Ramnuggur—enclosure of letter No. 76C, dated 14th February, from Secretary to Punjab Government, to Secretary, Home Department.

Niaz Ali at once proceeded with three sowars and a writer to Rúrr. On arrival at the spot where the Kúkas were, he summoned them to give up their arms and surrender. Niaz Ali says,—"the villagers had all fled out of fear. I asked them where they had come from, they said they had come from attacking Malodh and Kotla. I told them to give up their arms, some agreed, some disputed * * . At last they gave up sixteen tulwars, one spear, and a number of gundasas, (axes) and sticks. I arrested them and took them to Sherpúr * * * * . I told them it was no use to resist; that though they might overpower me, the Maharajah would not leave a man alive. After taking the arms I collected a number of men and escorted the Kúkas to Sherpúr four koss from Rúrr."

Deposition of Niaz Ali—also an enclosure as above.

Mr. Cowan questions the accuracy of Niaz Ali's account, and declares that he was followed by other horsemen, and also by some of the Jat Villagers of Rúrr who had previously fled. Sixty-six men and 2 women goes themselves up. Twenty-two of the men were wounded, most of them slightly.

Letter from Mr. Cowan, to Mr. Forsyth, dated 17th February, paragraph 4.

Letter from Mr. Cowan, to Mr. Forsyth No. 16, dated 17th January.

With this surrender to Niaz Ali, the Kúka raid may be said to have come to an end.

It seems indeed probable that the rumour of the enterprise having spread, others of the Kúka sect had set out to join the assailants. Mr. Forsyth testifies to having seen Kúkas at three railway stations on his way to Ludiana on the 16th. Several persons depose also to seeing small bodies of Kúkas in the neighbourhood of Malehr Kotla on the evening of the 15th; and on the 16th five were actually captured, concealed in a village near Malehr Kotla. These last were, however, possibly fugitives from the attacking party.

One witness also states that he *heard* of Kúkas being in some force in the neighbourhood on the 18th, but there is no direct evidence of any Kúkas having been seen near Malehr Kotla, even as fugitives, after the 16th.

Mr. Forsyth's letter No. , dated 19th January, to Secretary, Punjab Government, paragraph 5.

Mr. Cowan's letter, dated 17th February, enclosed in Lieutenant-Governor's letter No. 648, dated 28th February.

See depositions 14 to 30 inclusive, appended to letter of Secretary to Punjab Government, No. 59 C, dated 2nd February, to Secretary to Government, Home Department.

Petition from Nazim of Malehr Kotla, dated 6th February—enclosure in letter of Punjab Government, No. 65 C, dated 10th February, to Secretary. Government, Home Department.

Mr. Cowan's Memorandum of the 30th January—enclosure in letter from Punjab Government, No. 80 C, dated 7th February.

Deposition No. 12, attached to letter above quoted.

It was generally believed, however, that one or two of Ram Singh's Subahs, who left Bhaini contemporaneously with, or shortly after the march of the party on Rabú, did so with the intention of having their followers ready in case of the success of the expedition, but of this there is no positive evidence except that of one of the men captured at Malodh.

Mr. Cowan's letter to Mr. Forsyth, No. 28 dated 26th January, paragraph 6.

When the outbreak occurred, Mr. Cowan, the Deputy Commissioner of the District, was at his head quarters, Ludiana. Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner, was at Delhi, with the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. As has been seen, the news first was received by Mr. Cowan on the night of the 13th from the Deputy Inspector Sarafraz Ali, who came in from Bhaini to report the de-

parture of the party with the avowed intention of rebellious action.

Mr. Cowan's letter to the Commissioner, No. 14, dated 15th
Telegram from Mr. Cowan, to Secretary to Government, Punjab, dated 15th.

Mr. Cowan blamed the Inspector for not following the party or causing it to be followed up beyond the limit of British territory. It does not, however, appear whether the Deputy Commissioner took any action on the 14th January. Some time, apparently early, on the 15th, Mr. Cowan received intimation of the affair at Malodh. He telegraphed directly to the Punjab Government, expressing his intention to go to the spot at once. Mr. Cowan arrived at Malodh on the afternoon of the 15th, having on the road thither learnt of the attack on Malehr Kotla.

Colonel Perkins's report of 5th February.

Paragraph 8 of Mr. Cowan's letter No. 15, dated 17th January.
Telegram from Lieutenant-Governor, to Viceroy, dated 16th January, 11-50 A. M.
Mr. Cowan's letter to Mr. Forsyth, No. 15, dated 17th January, paragraph 3.

Mr. Cowan then again telegraphed both to Jalandar and to the Lieutenant-Governor for troops and applied for assistance also to the chief of Nabha, and (then or a little later) to the Raja of Jhind and the Maharajah of Patiala. On the evening of the 15th, and early part of the 16th, Mr. Cowan appears to have been employed in taking evidence against the prisoners captured at Malodh. Seven men were brought before him, but he considered the case against the four men only who had been taken prisoners to be conclusive.

Colonel Perkins's report of the 6th February.

Mr. Cowan further summoned Ram Singh to meet him at Malodh, and Ram Singh obeyed the summons; but the Deputy Commissioner being anxious to push on to Kotla dismissed him and told him he would be sent for to Ludhiana if wanted.

On the 16th Mr. Cowan telegraphed to the Punjab Government for leave to execute the four men regarding whose guilt, after his investigation, he entertained no doubt.

Colonel Perkins's diary of the 17th January,—enclosures in letter No. 23C of the 19th January from Punjab, to Government of India, Home Department.

Afterwards he started for Malehr Kotla. On the road Mr. Cowan received intelligence of the bulk of the Kúkas having been "surrounded" at Rúrr, and telegraphed to the Punjab Government not to send the troops previously asked for. As he got nearer to Malehr Kotla, he met the troops sent by the Rajas of Jhind and Nabha; a contingent had also been sent by the Maharaja of Patiala. It is nowhere stated what was the extent of these contingents; but as according to Mr. Cowan's 1st letter of the 17th they consisted of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, their total numbers, with the addition of the Malehr Kotla troops, must have been considerable.

At any rate six guns appear to have been at Mr. Cowan's disposal, for at least six persons were as will be seen lashed to guns at one time.

Colonel Perkins's Diary as above.

Mr. Cowan also met the Naib Nazim of Amargarh, and learned from him the particulars of the capture of the 68 Kúkas at Rúrr, and the fact that they had been detained for the night in safe custody at the Patiala Fort of Sherpur distant about 18 or 19 miles from Malehr Kotla.

Mr. Cowan desired the Naib Nazim to bring his prisoners at once from Sherpur to Malehr Kotla.

On arriving at Malehr Kotla, and after making some enquiries, Mr. Cowan learned by a telegram received from Mr. Forsyth, which is not on record, dated the 15th, that Mr. Forsyth was then either at, or on his way to Ludiana, and he wrote to him to the following effect:

"*Camp Kotla, January 16th*, 7-30 *p. m.*

"In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date "informing me that you would be at Ludiana this "evening, and directing me to send a report to meet you there, "which telegram has just been received by me, I have "the honor to report that tranquillity has been completely "restored, and that there is no necessity for you to come to "Kotla.

"The gang of rebels, for no other name will adequately "characterize them, never numbered more than 125. "Of these there were at Malodh two killed, four captured; at "Kotla eight killed, 31 wounded; of these wounded, 25 or 26 "escaped at the time, but 68 including 27 wounded have "been captured in the Patiala State at Rúrr, a village twelve "miles from this.

"The entire gang has thus been nearly destroyed. I "purpose blowing away from guns or hanging the pri- "soners to-morrow morning at day-break.

"Their offence is not an ordinary one. They have not "committed mere murder; and dacoity; they are open "rebels offering contumacious resistance to constituted "authority; and to prevent the spreading of the disease, "it is absolutely necessary that repressive measures should

"be prompt and stern I am sensible of the great res-
"ponsibility I incur; but I am satisfied that I act for the
"best, and that this incipient insurrection must be stamped
"out at once."

Mr. Forsyth, who as has been said was at Dehli with the Lieutenant-Governor when the news reached him on the 15th, after receiving instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor, started for Ludiana by the train which left Delhi, before day-break on the 16th, ariving at Ludiana that evening.

Arrangements were made by the Punjab Government with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who was then at Dehli, to send troops to Malehr Kotla, and a detachment of Cavalry was at once sent off to assist in the capture of Ram Singh, whom with the Chief Subas the Lieutenant-Governor decided to have arrested at once. These proceedings were reported to, and approved by the Government of India.

On his arrival at Ludiana Mr. Forsyth received intelligence of the capture of 68 Kúkas by Niaz Ali, and at once wrote a demi-official note to Mr. Cowan desiring that [illegible] prisoners should be kept at Sherpur till he could send [illegible] guard to bring them to Ludiana. Mr. Forsyth says [illegible] the words "for trial." Mr. Cowan thinks that these [illegible] form part of the letter.

Letter from Mr. Forsyth, to Secretary to the Government Punjab, No. 153, dated 8th April, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Mr. Cowan's letter to Secretary, Punjab Government, dated 8th April, paragraph 3.

[illegible] the morning, 5-2 A. M. of the 17th, Mr. [illegible] of the previous day in which he asked [illegible] Punjab Government to execute the four [illegible] Malodh, reached the Ludiana [illegible] quarters of an hour later, Mr. For[illegible] the Punjab Government, which [illegible]

Mr. Forsyth's letter No 153 of the 8th April, paragraph 3.

"Referring [illegible] ing permission to
"execute at o[illegible] we have got
"seventy men. I [illegible] dispose of the
"cases according to for[illegible] ceptional
"action not necessary, an[illegible] better
"allayed."

Simultaneously with the arriva[illegible]
that is about 5 A. M. on the 17th [illegible]
ed the letter of the 16th above given fro[illegible]

Forsyth's letter of 17th January, to [illegible]tary Government of the Punjab.

[illegible]h's letter of the 8th April.

Mr. Forsyth waited till noon of the 17th [illegible]
from the Punjab Government to the two teleg[illegible]
himself and from Mr. Cowan, and then having rec[illegible]
reply* (owing to a delay in the Telegraph Department) [illegible]
an official letter to Mr. Cowan, of which the following is a
extract: "As regards offences committed in Malehr Kotla
"the authorities there have full power to try and sentence
"criminals sending the case up to the Commissioner for
"sanction where the sentence is capital punishment. I re-
"quest that you will at once prepare the case against such as
"appear to you to be deserving of capital punishment,
"and I shall then give immediate orders. But, with reference
"to your expressed desire for promptitude, the case is not
"sufficiently urgent to justify the abandonment of the very
"simple form of procedure which we have at hand. I pur-
"pose proceeding to Malehr Kotla very shortly."

*This reply was not received till late on the night of the 17th, and approved Mr. Forsyth's views.

A little later he sent a private letter couched in the following terms:

"My dear Cowan,—You have done admirably, but for
"heaven's sake don't let the whole thing fall short of perfect
"success by any hasty act.

"By dealing with the men now caught as culprits in the
"Kotla territory they can be hanged legally without the
"delay of sending the case to the Chief Court, by attending
"to the form usual in all such cases, *i. e.*, sending up the pro-
"ceedings to me, and, to save time and trouble, I am going
"out to Kotla as soon I have disposed of Ram Singh. But
"if you hang (yourself) these men, *i. e.* the men caught at
"Malodh, you will fall short of perfect success; a delay of
"12 hours cannot produce harm, whereas illegal action may
"cause trouble. I only wait for Ram Singh to come in to-
"morrow morning, and I shall then be out at once."

Mr. Forsyth's letter of the 8th April.

Meanwhile on the morning of the 17th, Mr. Cowan wrote a long letter to Mr. Forsyth, to the same effect as his short letter of the previous pay, but in much greater detail. The first seven paragraphs contain a succinct and accurate summary of the outbreak.

Mr. Cowan's letter to Mr. Forsyth, No. 15, dated 17th January.

In the 8th paragraph Mr. Cowan said,—"When first I heard
"of the attack in Kotla, the situation appeared to me to be
"a very grave one, and I telegraphed that troops might be
"sent * * * * * It looked like the
"commencement of an insurrection, and I trust that I
"shall not be thought to have caused unnecessary alarm
"by my first reports."

Mr. Cowan then proceeds to give further details of the prisoners, and of their defeat and capture; his 10th paragraph closing with these words,—"At least two-thirds of the whole
"gang have been killed, wounded or captured. The remain-
"der are being hunted like vermin, and many more of them

will be taken," and his letter terminated with the following words: "I am in hourly expectation of the arrival of the "prisoners from Rúrr. I propose to execute at once all who "were engaged in the attacks on Malodh and Kotla. I am "sensible of the great responsibility which I incur in "exercising a power which is not vested in me, but the case "is an exceptional one. These men are not ordinary cri-"minals. They are rebels, having for their immediate object "the acquisition of plunder and ulteriorly the subversion "of order. It is certain that, had their first attempts "been crowned with success, had they succeeded in arming "themselves, and providing themselves with horses and "treasure, they would have been joined by all the abandoned "characters in the country, and their extinction would not be "effected without much trouble. By the timely preparation "at Kotla their efforts were defeated, and by the active exer-"tions of the Patiala officials this miserable attempt at rebel-"lion has been stamped out; but others of their stamp must "be deterred from following so bad an example, and that the "warning should be effectual, it must be prompt and terrible. "I have every confidence then that the Government of the "Punjab will approve of the immediate execution of those "prisoners who have been taken red-handed."

Letter from Mr. Cowan to the Secretary, Punjab Government, dated 8th April, paragraph 3.

About noon of the 17th, whether before or after he despatched the above letter is not made clear, Mr. Cowan was riding through the town of Malehr Kotla, when he received Mr. Forsyth's first demi-official note (which has been lost), and which desired Mr. Cowan to keep the prisoners at Sherpur till a guard could be sent from Ludiana.

Letter, dated 8th April, paragraph 3.

Mr. Cowan says of this note: "I put the note in my "pocket, and thought no more about it. It contained only "a suggestion which could not be acted upon, for the "captured Kúkas were then close to Kotla on their way in."

Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins's Diary of the 17th January.

Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins's Diary.

Letter of 8th April, paragraph 2.

It was late in the after noon, about 4 P. M., when the prisoners arrived at Malehr Kotla, and Mr. Cowan must have proceeded almost at once to carry out his expressed intentions, for the whole of the executions were over by 7 P. M. After the last six or seven men had been already lashed to the guns, preparatory to blowing them away, Mr. Cowan received Mr. Forsyth's official order to send up the men to him for trial. Mr. Cowan says: "After reading Mr. "Forsyth's letter, I handed it to Colonel Perkins with the "remarks that it would be impossible to stay the execution "of the men already tied to the guns; that such a proceed-"ing would have the worst effect on the people around us."

After the execution was over, Mr. Cowan also received Mr. Forsyth's private letter, begging him not to proceed summarily. Mr. Cowan's own account of the execution is contained in the letter which he wrote to Mr. Forsyth on the evening of the 17th:

Mr. Cowan's letter to Mr. Forsyth, No. 16, dated 17th January.

"In continuation of my letter to your address of this "morning's date, I have the honor to report to you that "68 rebel Kúkas were brought in to-day from Rúrr. Of "these two were women, leaving 66 men: 22 of the "men were wounded, most of them slightly."

See also Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins's Diary of 17th April.

"2. The conduct of these prisoners was most defiant "and unruly; they poured forth act the most abusive "language towards the Government and the Chiefs of "Native States. *All of them* admitted that they were "present at the attacks on Malodh and Kotla, and gloried "in the act. They said that they had attacked Malodh for "the purpose of procuring arms, and Kotla because their "religion required them to slay the killer of cows."

See also Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins's Diary of 17th January.

"3. The two women were residents of Patiala State, and "I made them over to the Officer Commanding Patiala the "Troops for conveyance to Patiala; 49 of the rebels were "blown away from guns this afternoon on the parade ground "of the Kotla Chief in the presence of the troops of the "Patiala Nabha, Jihnd, and Kotla States. It was "was my intention to have had 50 men blown away, and "to have sent the remaining 16 rebels to Malodh, to be "executed there to-morrow, but one man escaped from the "guards, and made a furious attack upon me, seizing me "by the beard, and endeavouring to strangle me; and as "he was a very powerful man, I had considerable diffi-"culty in releasing myself. He then made a savage "attack on some officers of the Native States who were "standing near me. These officers drew their swords and "cut him down."

"4. This was a most painful duty, and it was made in "expressibly painful to me by the receipt of your letter "of to-day's date, received as the last batch was being tied

"to the guns, desiring me to make an inquiry and to forward "the proceedings to you for punishment. In carrying out "the execution of my own sentence, I acted in the honest and "sincere conviction that I was acting in the best interests "of Government.

"A rebellion which might have attained large dimensions "was nipped in the bud, and a terrible and prompt punish-"ment was, in my opinion, absolutely necessary to prevent "the recurrence of a similar rising."

"5. I most sincerely trust that you will after this "explanation approve of what I have done. I am placed in "a most difficult position here with reference to the 16 "rebels who have remained unpunished. It was, as I have "stated, my intention to have sent them for execution to "Malodh to-morrow, and I earnestly beg that you will sanc-"tion my carrying out (my) sentence at once. I believe that "these executions *have had* and will have a most happy "effect on the people of these parts; their shouts and re-"marks wherever I go all show this."

"6. I purpose dismissing to-morrow morning to their "respective States the troops assembled here, and shall remain "here till noon to-morrow in the hope of receiving an order "from you sanctioning my carrying out sentence on the re-"maining Kúka rebels. Should you not accord this sanc-"tion, I will make inquiry and forward to you for orders."

P. S.—"Among the rebels blown away were Hera Singh "and Lehna Singh, the leaders of the gang and instigators "of the outbreak."

A further postscript mentions the arrest of a Subah and three other Kúkas in the neighbourhood, which, however, is not a material circumstance.

During this interval Mr. Forsyth was still at Ludiana; he had been charged with the duty of placing under detection Ram Singh, the Kúka Gúru, and he waited to effect this mportant object.

It was, however, effected at 2 A. M. on the morning of the 18th January, and Ram Singh was despatched by train to Delhi at 4 A. M. the same morning. Shortly afterwards Mr. Forsyth with a detachment of the 12th Bengal Cavalry left for Malodh.

Demi-official from Captain Menzies, dated Ludiana, 18th January, enclosure in letter from Secretary to the Punjab Government, No. 23 C, dated 19th January, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

In the interim he had examined Ram Singh, who professed that his sect had passed wholly beyond his control.

Mr. Forsyth's letters to Secretary, Punjab Government, 18th January and 8th April 1872.

Before leaving Ludiana he addressed the following letter to Mr. Cowan in reply to his official letter No. 16 given above:

"My dear Cowan,—I fully approve and confirm all "you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming "out."

On the 18th, whether before or after Mr. Forsyth's arrival is not clear, Mr. Cowan sitting with the Nazim and Tehseeldar of Kotla held a formal inquiry into the case of the 16 men yet remaining.

Mr. Forsyth's final proceeding, enclosure in letter from Punjab Government, No. 76C, dated 14th February.

Mr. Cowan's order was as follows:

"The whole of the accused in this case were captured "immediately after the attack on the town of Kotla. "They had in their possession arms, which were deeply "stained with blood, and property stolen from the State of "Kotla and the Sirdar of Malodh."

"The whole of the accused make admissions which amount "to confession of guilt, and of their guilt no reasonable doubt "can be even traced. The offences these men have commit-"ted are no ordinary ones. They have committed an act of "open rebellion, and deserve the severest penalty of the law. "I commit the accused for punishment to the Commissioner "and Agent for the Kotla State."

Mr. Forsyth appears at once to have perused the record, and to have appended his remarks to each deposition and statement, and finally, after summing up the evidence on which the case rested, recorded judgment in the following terms:

"It is impossible to discriminate now between those "who actually struck the blow which caused the death of "these men, nor at this moment would it be wise to display "leniency towards a gang, every one of whom is, according "to law, liable to the same punishment."

"The intentions of the gang are clearly indicated by their "leader Ram Singh,—*vide* the statement made to me at

"Ludiana on the 18th. As regards the prisoners 1, 2, 3, "4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16, their statements are ample "confessions of their being actually inside Kotla. Nos. 8 and "9 admit being at Kotla; Nos. 6, 11 and 14 admit being "with the gang when caught, and their admissions, coupled "with the statements of 3 and 4, leave no doubt in my mind "that they were of the gang, and are, therefore, equally liable "to punishment. I concur with the committing officer, "and confirm the sentence of death against all, to be carried "out into immediate execution."

Colonel Perkins's report, dated 6th February.

The sixteen remaining prisoners were accordingly hanged the same day. Mr. Forsyth, the next day, proceeded to Malodh, where he tried the four prisoners, for whose immediate execution Mr. Cowan had, in the first instance, pressed. After convicting, Mr. Forsyth recorded his opinion as follows:

"For two reasons I hesitate to put in force the extreme "penalty of the law. Severe examples have just been made "at Malehr Kotlah, and there is room now for a display of "clemency."

"The second reason is that all the prisoners are more or "less severely wounded; two have broken limbs, and possibly "the life of one is in danger. I remit the sentence of death, "and pass a sentence of transportation for life against the "prisoners."

Civil Surgeon's report attached to record of trial, paragraph 11.

These sentences are all of which any record is before the Government of India; it is not said what became of the prisoners originally captured at Malehr Kotla itself, but of these at least one was dangerously wounded.

The first news of the attack on Malodh was received by the Government of the Punjab. On the 15th, intelligence was at once sent to the Viceroy, who, on the 16th, ordered an immediate enquiry by the most experienced officer available. On the 16th the news of the attack on Malehr Kotla was received by the Punjab Government. The Lieutenant-Governor, in sending it on to the Government of India, reported that he had arranged to send troops to the spot, and had ordered the arrest of Ram Singh and this Chief Subahs. Some Cavalry and Native Infantry were at once despatched to support the civil officers and to effect these arrests.

The Government of India approved these measures. On the 18th, Punjab Government wrote that, under circumstances not explained, 49 Kúkas had been blown from guns by Mr. Cowan, and that explanation had been called for. Early on the 19th, the Viceroy telegraphed to stop any summary execution of the Kúkas, but the sixteen additional men at Malehr Kotla had been already hanged.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF LOWER BENGAL UP TO 31st MARCH 1872.

Circle.	Canal.	Water supplied during 1871-72.				Approximate area irrigated during 1871-72.					Rain-fall.			Navigation Return.					Chief Irrigation.		Remarks.
		Full supply depth.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average depth throughout the month.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	District.	Area actually receiving water during the month in acres.	Of Column 8 area receiving water for the first time during current year.	Total of Column 9 for all previous months of current year.	Total area irrigated up to date during the current year.	Inches during the month.	Inches up to date during the year.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Nature of Traffic.	Number of Boats.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Approximate value of goods.	Per Column 8.	Per Columns 8 and 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	20
Orissa	High Level ...	8	675	5·21	345	Cuttack ...	...	...	10,721	10,721	...	49·87	58·18	Private ...	63	242	3,076	6,025	Cotton ...	Cotton.	
														Government ...	10	150	3,141	1,267			
	Kendraparah ...	7	1,262	5·00	726·57	Ditto ...	1,083	171	16,013	16,184	...	50·03	58·23	Private Local	178	1,060	19,850	87,963	Cotton, Dalwa Rice, Sugarcane, &c.	Cotton, Dalwa Rice, Sugarcane, &c.	
														Private Through	433	3,722	148,888	324,734			
														Govt. Local	176	2,137	32,318	3,526			
														Govt. Through	6	86	3,440	264			
	Taldundah ...	8	1,100	6·25	37·50	Ditto ...	25	8	1,379	1,387	...	50·03	58·23	Private ...	157	1,435	7,289	2,705	Sugarcane and Cotton.	Sugarcane and Cotton.	
														Government ...	225	3,879	91,299	8,205			
	Machgong ...	5	650	4·00	16·65	Ditto ...	19	11	312	323	...	50·03	58·23	Private ...	Rafts	...	...	20	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
South-Western	Midnapore ...	8	875	...	...	Midnapore	947	...	7,054	7,054	...	64·27	76·41*	Private ...	2,033	9,161	82,135	409,487	Boro Paddy	Boro Paddy	* Average of 5 previous years, and not of 10.
	Panchkoorah ...	6	240	4·19	132·71	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	63·55	Not available.	Government ...	32	141	1,000	2,048			
	Tidal ...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Private ...	295	2,489	64,708	27,241			
						Total ...	2,074	190	35,479	35,669											
	March 1871.																				
Orissa	High Level ...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack ...	...	...	22,035	22,035	·38	48·92	...								
	Kendraparah ...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	2,686	308	69,362	69,670	·38	48·92	...								
	Taldunda ...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	...	...	22,150	22,150	·38	48·92	...								
South-Western	Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...	...	29,114	29,114	6·50	56·45	...								
	Panchkoorah ...	...	...	...	...	Howrah ...	...	...	878	878	5·05	...	...								
						Total ...	2,686	308	143,539	143,847											

The 30th April 1872.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THERMOMETER AND RAIN REGISTER FOR CHUKRATA AND RANEEKHET IN JANUARY 1872.

Date.	Chukrata. Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Shade.	Mean.	Range.	Rainfall.	Remarks.
1 ...	58·0	39·0	49	19	...	In January of the previous two years, a depression of temperature took place at Chukrata: from the 15th to the 23rd in 1871, and from 14th to 19th in 1870; no such depression is observable in the present register, but a decided fall is noticeable from the 21st to the end of the month.
2 ...	58·0	31·0	45	27	...	
3 ...	58·5	30·0	45	29	...	
4 ...	57·5	28·5	43	29	...	
5 ...	59·0	29·5	44	30	...	
6 ...	59·0	30·0	45	29	...	
7 ...	57·5	34·5	46	23	...	
8 ...	57·5	29·0	43	29	...	
9 ...	58·0	28·5	43	30	...	
10 ...	58·0	36·0	47	22	...	
11 ...	57·5	37·0	47	20	...	
12 ...	58·0	32·5	45	26	...	
13 ...	57·5	32·0	45	26	...	
14 ...	57·0	35·0	46	22	...	
15 ...	57·5	38·5	48	19	...	
16 ...	58·0	30·0	44	28	...	
17 ...	57·5	31·0	44	27	...	
18 ...	57·0	33·0	45	24	...	
19 ...	57·5	37·0	47	20	...	
20 ...	57·0	42·5	50	15	...	
21 ...	57·5	43·0	50	15	...	
22 ...	57·0	41·0	49	16	...	
23 ...	56·0	32·5	44	24	...	
24 ...	56·0	32·5	44	24	...	
25 ...	55·0	29·0	42	26	...	
26 ...	55·5	32·0	44	24	...	
27 ...	55·5	33·0	44	23	...	
28 ...	54·5	37·5	46	17	...	
29 ...	54·0	42·0	48	12	...	
30 ...	54·5	38·5	47	16	0·2	
31 ...	53·5	31·0	42	23	0·7	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	0·90	
General means ..	57	34	46	23		

Date.	Raneekhet. Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Shade.	Mean.	Range.	Rainfall.	Remarks.
1 ...	57·5	42	46·9	16	...	This register can only be compared with one previous year. In January 1871, a great depression of temperature, both of day and night, took place, from the 7th to the 17th, after which, although the heat became greater, there was a smaller depression on the 24th and 25th. In this register, although a good deal of fluctuation, there is no continued fall as in that of last year. On the whole, the temperature rose from beginning to the end.
2 ...	57·0	39	40·3	18	·24	
3 ...	48·0	35	38·6	13	·86	
4 ...	50·5	35	40·9	16	·41	
5 ..	52·0	34	40·8	18	...	
6 ...	54·5	36	39·5	19	...	
7 ...	55·5	36	44·9	20	...	
8 ...	54·0	34	41·4	20	...	
9 ...	51·0	32	42·5	19	...	
10 ...	54·0	40	44·3	14	...	
11 ...	50·0	39·5	44·6	11	...	
12 ...	52·0	37·0	43·3	15	...	
13 ...	54·0	37·0	45·4	17	...	
14 ...	54·5	40·0	47·2	15	...	
15 ...	50·0	41·5	39·5	9	...	
16 ...	42·0	34·0	38·3	8	·51	
17 ...	50·0	32·0	41·5	18	·59	
18 ...	54·0	37·5	45·9	17	...	
19 ...	57·5	41·5	50·4	16	...	
20 ...	61·5	48·0	53·5	14	...	
21 ...	56·5	47·0	48·3	10	...	
22 ...	61·0	43·5	50·5	18	·5	
23 ...	58·0	44·0	49·3	14	...	
24 ...	60·0	47·0	47·9	13	...	
25 ...	59·5	30·0	38·5	30	·50	
26 ...	59·5	36·0	60·6	24	...	
27 ...	54·0	45·0	43·9	9	...	
28 ...	62·0	45·0	48·2	17	...	
29 ...	63·0	48·0	55·	15	...	
30 ...	51·5	43·0	45·8	9	·6	
31 ...	52·5	42·0	43·3	11	·42	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	4·63	
General means ..	55	39	45	21		

MURRAY THOMSON, M. D.,
Reporter on Meteorology.

Thermometer and Rain Register for Chukrata and Ranechket in February 1872.

Date.	Chukrata. Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Shade.	Means.	Range.	Rainfall.	Remarks.	Date.	Ranekhet. Maximum in Shade.	Minimum in Shade.	Means.	Range.	Rainfall.	Remarks.
1 ...	55·5	31·0	45	25	...	In February 1870 the temperature had fallen from the beginning to the 10 or 12°, but after that had risen to the end. In February 1871, after a short rise to the 6°, a steady and great fall ensued to the 18 and 19, after which, although the temperature rose, on the whole it fluctuates a good deal. In February of this year, the rise was a steady one all through, both in the heat of the night and day.	1 ...	52·5	35·5	40·8	17	1·19	In February of last year, the temperature fell from the 5° to the 14°, and especially, suddenly, from the 11° to the 12°; after that the heat rose, and very suddenly from 25 to the end. This year the temperature rose in the first four days, then suddenly fell, but this fall was but little noticed in the night hours. From the 10° onwards the temperature rose, except on the last, two days. This last fall was accompanied by rain.
2 ...	55·5	30·5	45	25	...		2 ...	48·0	32·0	40·9	16	·60	
3 ...	54·5	35·0	45	20	...		3 ...	50·0	33·0	43·8	17	...	
4 ...	54·5	35·0	45	20	...		4 ...	59·0	39·0	43·7	20	...	
5 ...	54·5	30·0	43	25	...		5 ...	43·0	35·0	37·3	8	...	
6 ...	54·0	34·0	44	20	...		6 ...	45·5	31·0	36·5	15	·50	
7 ...	54·0	25·5	35	29	...		7 ...	45·5	32·0	38·8	14	...	
8 ...	54·0	29·0	42	25	...		8 ...	53·0	30·0	41·5	23	...	
9 ...	54·0	29·5	42	25	...		9 ...	58·0	38·5	49·2	20	...	
10 ...	55·0	35·0	45	20	...		10 ...	58·0	39·0	49·2	19	...	
11 ...	55·0	33·0	44	22	...		11 ...	58·0	41·0	45·4	17	...	
12 ...	54·5	33·0	44	22	...		12 ...	54·0	36·0	44·5	18	...	
13 ...	54·5	31·0	43	24	...		13 ...	55·0	36·0	45·6	19	...	
14 ...	55·0	30·0	43	25	...		14 ...	49·5	35·5	40·3	14	...	
15 ...	54·5	29·5	43	25	...		15 ...	59·0	34·0	48·4	25	...	
16 ...	55·0	38·0	47	17	...		16 ...	61·5	43·0	52·0	19	...	
17 ...	56·0	37·0	47	19	...		17 ...	59·0	42·0	49·8	17	...	
18 ...	56·0	38·0	47	18	...		18 ...	59·0	40·0	46·2	19	...	
19 ...	57·0	36·0	47	21	...		19 ...	60·0	42·0	51·0	18	...	
20 ...	57·0	39·0	48	18	...		20 ...	60·5	43·0	51·8	18	...	
21 ...	57·0	38·5	48	19	...		21 ...	60·0	42·0	50·4	18	...	
22 ...	56·5	39·0	48	18	...		22 ...	60·0	42·0	48·9	18	...	
23 ...	57·0	31·5	45	26	...		23 ...	60·0	40·0	49·9	20	...	
24 ...	57·5	39·0	49	90	...		24 ...	65·5	44·0	54·9	22	...	
25 ...	60·0	45·0	53	15	...		25 ...	65·5	48·0	54·4	18	...	
26 ...	63·0	43·0	53	20	...		26 ...	64·0	50·5	54·0	13	...	
27 ...	64·5	41·0	53	24	0·23		27 ...	64·5	48·0	54·9	17	...	
28 ...	57·0	37·0	47	20	...		28 ...	52·5	43·5	42·8	9	·28	
29 ...	55·0	37·0	47	18	1·23		29 ...	51·5	40·0	45·2	12	·58	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1·46			...	...	...	...	3·15	
General means ...	56	35	45	21				56	39	47	17		

MURRAY THOMSON, M. D.,
Reporter on Meteorology.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st MARCH 1872.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during January 1872. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal — Northern	10·00	8·66	710	491
Meerut	8·10	7·0	1,037	848
Futtehgurh	6·80	4·5	667	319
Boolundshuhur	6·35	6·0	983	575
Allygurh	5·60	5·3	1,053	420
Etawah	4·80	3·4	771	537
Cawnpoor	6·20	4·6	958	729
			6,129	3,919
Eastern Jumna Canal	..	..	..	1,153
Doon Canals	..	..	..	17
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	..	..	..	325
Rohilkhund Canals	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	..	6,129	5,414

Navigation Return, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	..	..	200	..	230	..
Barley	..	..	95	..	95	..
Gram	1,582	..	..	..	1,582	..
Oorud	50	..	..	..	50	..
Jowar	180	..	..	..	180	..
Rice	313	..	..	..	313	..
Paddy	13	..	..	..	13	..
Urhur	353	..	..	..	353	..
Total	2,481	..	295	..	2,776	..
Cotton	..	..	7,414	..	7,414	..
Oil-seeds	3	..	130	..	133	..
Salt	..	..	5,926	..	5,926	..
Metals	5,146	..	200	..	5,346	..
Building materials	18,550	..	18,100	..	36,650	..
Miscellaneous goods	1,233	..	9,001	..	10,234	..
Firewood	280	..	33,725	..	34,005	..
Bamboos	..	3,209	..	470,524	..	473,724
Tors, or unsquared timber	..	137	..	4,727	..	4,864
Kurroos, or squared timber	..	60	..	91,503	..	91,563
Logs	..	..	..	316	..	316
Miscellaneous timber	..	377	..	5,830	..	6,207
Live-stock	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	27,693	3,774	74,791	572,900	102,484	576,674
During the corresponding month in Fusl Rubbee, 1870-71	10,455	236	62,727	161,383	73,192	161,619
Increase	17,238	3,538	12,064	411,517	29,292	415,055
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..

Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st November 1871 to 28th February 1872.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpoor	31,492	5·	4·50
Mozuffernuggur	73,823	3·9	2·98
Meerut	117,864	3·3	1·84
Boolundshuhur	50,027	1·4	1·60
Allygurh	38,988	1·7	2·10
Muttra	7,556	1·1	1·40
Agra	539	1·7	1·16
Etah	9,587	2·0	1·49
Mynpoorie	28,466	4·5	1·56
Futtehgurh	12,775	3·8	1·04
Etawah	32,161	2·0	1·13
Cawnpoor	42,841	2·5	1·07
Dehra Doon	5,090	10·2	6·57
Bijnour	348	6·3	3·30
Terai	1,584	5·5	2·80
Bareilly	11,912	3·9	2·38
Jhansie	1,365	1·1	2·35
Humeerpoor	722	2·0	·94
Total	467,140	..	..
Rubbee of 1870-7 to 31st March 18711	597,650	..	..
Decrease	130,510	..	..

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing the Solani aqueduct — *cub. ft. per sec.* 5,011

Volumes discharged—	*cub. ft. per sec.*	
Etawah Branch Tail	45	
,, ,, Escapes	542	
Cawnpore ,, Tail	251	
,, ,, Escapes	254	
		1,092
Balance expended		3,919

There was some demand for water in the upper and central divisions for late sowings of wheat and for paleo of sugar-cane, and in the lower divisions a fair demand, chiefly for opium, sugar-cane, and khurreef crops in the early part of the month, which decreased towards its close.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The demand for rubbee crops was general at the commencement of the month, but decreased towards its close. The waterings were for sugar-cane and in the lower end of Canal for wheat

Doon Canals.—There was a slight demand in the early part of the month, which ceased towards its close, when there was a heavy fall of rain.

Traffic.—The increase in the traffic over the corresponding period of last year is most marked. It is now nearly three times as much. In the "up" the increase appears principally in building material and grain, and on the "down" in salt, firewood, timber and bamboos. There is a falling off in the shipment of cotton and oil-seeds.

The Jowlee Lock was closed for repairs from the 13th March.

ALLAHABAD;
The 30th April 1872.

P. S. MAHINDIN, Capt., R. E.,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt., N. W. P., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending 23rd May 1872.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There is little to record for the past fortnight. The rabi harvest may now everywhere be considered complete, and preparations for the kharif sowings are being made in most Provinces, if sowings have not actually begun. Except in Eastern Bengal and Maisúr, there has been little rain. In Sindh prices have fallen somewhat; in Gújrát, the Dakhan, and Southern Maratha Country, a slight rise is apparent; in Khándesh and Násik the price of bájra has fallen; in Maisúr and Khúrg prospects seem to have improved. Elsewhere things are much the same as they were a fortnight ago.

No reports have been received from the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, West Berar, and Central India.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS ...	Ganjam	May 22 ...	General rain.	May 23	Slight freshes in rivers; scarcity of water less felt; grain imports decreasing; prices slightly risen; cholera and fever present.	The general prospects of the season are fair; there has been much partial damage from the cyclone.
	Vizagapatam ...	" ...	Light and partial.	.....	Market well supplied; prices steady; public health good.	
	Krishna	" ...	0·07	.....	Markets well supplied; prices steady but tending to rise in parts; health good.	
	Karnúl	" ...	Light and partial.	.....	Markets well supplied; prices steady; health fair.	
	Nágapatam	" ...	*Nil.*	.....	Markets sufficiently supplied; prices rising slightly; health fair.	
	Trichinápalli ...	" ...	Partial	.....	Markets sufficiently supplied; prices steady; health good.	
	Calicut	" 21 ...	0·05	.....	Market supply fair; prices steady; health good.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of local Government or Administration.
BOMBAY AND SINDH ...	Sindh	May 22 ...	...	May 23	Several dust storms on the Upper Frontier; slight shock of earthquake at Kasmúr on 19th at 8 p. m.; rabi nearly harvested in Karáchi and Upper Frontier; preparations for kharif cultivation continue; Indus rising; water entering canals; cotton sowing in progress; in Karáchi wheat 12 sers, rice 8; in Haidarábád wheat 920, jawari 1,920 tolas; in Shikárpur wheat 1,530 tolas; in Upper Frontier grain above 10 sers.	
	Gujrat	" ...	...	... ...	Cotton being picked in Kaira; preparations for new crops in progress; in Ahmadábád wheat 11, bajra 14¼ kilogrammes; in Kaira rice 6¼ sers, bajra 13¼; in Broach bajra 14; in Surat wheat 7¼.	
	Khándesh and Násik ...	" ...	...	... ...	Hot and cloudy; water scarce in Násik; in Khándesh bajra 13, Násik bajra 12, wheat 10, rice 7.	
	Dakhan ...	" ...	0·25 in Puná., 0·21 in Satara.	.....	In Púna bajra 8·85, in Satára 11, in Sholapur 16·3, in Ahmadnagar 10·7.	
	Southern Maratha Country.	" ...	0·29 in Kaládghi.	.....	Sowing of early crops commenced in Dharwar; in Bilgaon jawari 13 to 14, in Kaládghi 15·8, in Dharwar 16·2.	
BENGAL	Patna Division ...	" ...	0·16	May 23 ...	No crops; all gathered.	
	Bardwán " ...	" ...	...	.....	Rain still wanted for sowing paddy; summer crops favorable.	
	Dacca " ...	" ...	8·40	.....	Prospects of crops very promising.	
OUDH	Lakhnau	" ...	0·30	May 23	Sugarcane crops being watered; "sawan" is ready to be cut; prices of grain high.	
	Faizábád	" ...	0·10			

CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Raipur	"	10	...	*Nil.*	"	...	Past season's harvests all gathered; preparation for kharif sowings in progress.
	Nagpur	"	22	...	...	.....		Little rain; preparations for kharif sowings progressing; prices slightly risen.
	Wardha		.....		*Nil.*	.....		Often cloudy.
	Hoshangábád ...	"		...	"	.....		Crops harvested.
	Betul	"		...	"	.....		Same.
	Nimar	"		...	"	.....		Outturn of the rabi harvest not good.
	Jabalpur	"	11	...	"	.....		Outturn of the rabi below the average.
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar	"	23	...	...	.....		State of affairs same as last report; nothing to add.
RAJPUTANA ...	Alwar ...	"	4	...	.....	May 23	...	A fair crop harvested; cases of cholera and small-pox.
	Meywar ...	"	11	...	.....	.....		Water scarce in parts.
	Sirohi ...	"	21	...	.....	.....		No crops on the ground now.
	Haraoti and Tonk ...	"	17	...	.....	.....		Ditto.
	Jaipur ...	"	23	...	.....	.....		Showers favorable to Shekawáti; kharif sowings; rabi crops satisfactorily harvested.
	Mhairwara ...		.....		.....	.....		Relief works in progress.
	Ajmir ...	"	17	...	.....	.....		A fair harvest gathered.
MAISUR AND KHURG ...	Bangalor	"	23	...	0·61	May 23	...	Paddy and sugarcane crops in good condition; agricultural prospects favorable.
	Maisúr	"	21	...	1·82	.....	...	Crops thriving.
	Khurg	"	23	...	0·12	.....	...	Agricultural prospects generally good.

Agricultural prospects generally favorable.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 2nd May 1872.

No. 2095.

The following Garrison Order is published for general information :—

Extract of Garrison Orders by Brigadier General W. L. INGALL, C. B., *Commanding at Fort William, dated 2nd May* 1872.

No. 617.—The whole of the Troops in Garrison will parade on the Esplanade Road facing the city, for the reception of the RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NORTHBROOK, at 4-45 P. M. to-morrow the 3rd instant, drawn up as follows :—

A Guard of Honor of the 1-14th Foot, under Command of a Field Officer, composed of 100 Rank and File, with Band, Drums and Queen's Color, and proper complement of Officers, will be drawn up across the Strand Road facing towards the Fort, with the right flank resting on the Chandpâl Ghât. The remainder of the 1-14th Foot will line the Esplanade Road on both sides in single rank facing inwards, commencing from the left flank of the Guard of Honor towards Government House, covering a length of 219 paces; the extension will be continued by the 8th Native Infantry covering 169 paces; the Detachment 10th Native Infantry covering 67 paces, and the 13th Native Infantry completing the extension to the North-West Gate of Government House. The vacant space in front of the Guard of Honor will be occupied by the Detachment of the 1st Bengal Cavalry. All Regiments will extend from their left flank.

The points on which the left flanks of the Native Infantry Regiments will rest, will be denoted by a Garrison Staff Sergeant carrying a bannerole, and Officers Commanding are requested to march direct on those points, and to

take up their extension without waiting for other Regiments, or for further orders.

Full Dress is to be worn by all the Troops, and by all Officers, whether on duty with the Troops, or assisting at the reception at Government House. The Infantry, however, are permitted to wear white trousers.

A salute of 21 Guns will be fired from the Battery at Venlst's counterguard as His Lordship lands at Chandpâl Ghât, and a second salute of 21 Guns from the Duke of York's Bastion, as His Excellency takes his seat in Council. The signal in both instances will be given by the Brigade Major.

On the receipt of orders for Regiments to march to quarters, Bands will not play until the second salute has been fired.

(True Extract)

A. J. COLVIN BIRCH, *Captain,*
Brigade Major.

By Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the Govt. of India, *at the Office of* Supdt. of Govt. Printing, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 22 of 1872.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports from the Panjab, West Berar, and Central India, on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending 23rd May 1872.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of local Government or Administration.
PANJAB ...	Delhi	May 22 ...	0·60	May 23 ...	Hail at Sonepat; weather variable; slight showers for the past four days.	Harvest as last reported.
	Ambálah	" ...	0·20	" ...	Agricultural prospects good.	
	Jálandhar	" ...	0·25	" ...	Hail slightly injured garden crops.	
	Lahor	" ...	...	" ...	A few showers.	
	Multán	" ...	*Nil.*			
	Ráwalpindi	" ...	0·50	" ...	Agricultural prospects good.	
	Pesháwar	" ...	...	" ...	Reaping in progress. In Khatak pargana the crops not yet cut have been damaged by an insect called súrkhi.	
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	West Berar	May 23 ...	...	May 23 ...	The same as last reported. Great heat; scarcity of water increasing; prices of grain rising.	
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indor	May 22 ...	...	May 23	.....	No change since last report.
	Gwalior					
	Nimach					
	Bághalkhand ...					
	Satna					
	Ratlám	" ...	...	.....	.....	Opium and grain markets active.

NOTE—These reports were received too late for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 25th ultimo.

No. 23 of 1872.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1872.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending the 6th June 1872.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Light rains have fallen during the past fortnight throughout Madras, Mysor, Khurg, and Orissa, and there have been storms all over the Panjáb and in the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions of the North-Western Provinces. In the Panjáb the storms have taken the form of hail and somewhat injured the gathered crops. Storms are also reported from most of the Rajputana States; but they probably belong to the preceding fortnight. Elsewhere the period seems to have been one of great heat untempered by rain, the monsoon not having yet commenced. In Madras prospects continue fair, though in some districts prices tend upwards. In Sindh there is promise of a good inundation, and prices at Shikarpur have fallen. In Gujrat, also, grain is slightly cheaper; but in the Deccan, Khandesh, and the Southern Mahrata Country there is a marked rise in prices. In other provinces things are as they were a fortnight ago.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of local Government or Administration.
Madras	Ganjam	June 6 ...	Moderate and general.	June 6 ...	Cultivation in progress; prices steady; grain imports decreasing; cholera, small-pox, and fever present.	The general prospects are fairly promising, but the monsoon is late.
	Vizagapatam ...	„ 5 ...	Light and partial.	... ...	Market well supplied by imports; prices steady; health good; a few cases of cholera, small-pox, and fever.	
	Godávari	„ 5 ...	Slight	... ...	River fresh; canals still closed and water scarce; cultivation in progress; harvest below the average; market fully supplied; prices rising; health fair.	
	Masulipatam ...	„ 5 ...	Light	... ...	Canals closed; water scarce; markets well supplied; prices steady; health fair.	
	Karnul	„ 5 ...	Light and partial.	... ...	Harvest below the average; market well supplied; prices fluctuating; health fair.	

	Nágapatam	„ 5 ...	*Nil.*	...	...	Crops in good order; market supplied; prices rising; health good.
	Trichinápalli... ...	„ 5 ...	Light and partial.	...	...	Crops in good order; markets sufficiently supplied; prices tending to rise; health good.
	Calicut	„ 4 ...	4·0 over a limited area.	...	...	Cultivation in progress; monsoon rains required; market sufficiently supplied; prices tending to fall; health good.
Bombay and Sindh ...	Sindh	June 5 ...	.....	June 6 ...	...	Rabi harvest completed; kharif preparations progressing; canals filling rapidly, promise of high inundation; Indus rising slowly; cotton sowing in progress. In Karáchi, Haidarabad, and Upper Frontier, prices of grain same as before. In Shikarpur wheat 1,650 tolas.
	Gujrat	„ ...	.....	...	...	Dengue very prevalent in Ahmadabad and Baroda; cotton almost picked in Kaira. In Ahmadabad wheat 11¼, bajri 13¾ kilogrammes. In Kaira rice 6, bajri 14 kilogrammes. In Broach bajri 15 kilogrammes. In Surat wheat 8 sers.
	Khandesh and Nasik ...	„ ...	.....	...	...	Hot and cloudy; water scarce in Nasik. In Khandesh bajri 11½ sers; in Nasik bajri 11, wheat 10, rice 7.
	Deccan	„ ...	.....	...	...	Weather oppressive. In Puna bajri 8·85; Satara and Ahmadnagar 10; in Sholapur jowari 14·6.
	Southern Mahrata Country	... ...	0·03 in Dharwar.	...	...	Young crops scorching in Dharwar; water scarce in Bilgaon; in Kaládghi jowari 13·8, Bilgaon 12, and Dharwar 15·9.
Bengal	Patna	June 5 ...	*Nil.*	June 6 ...	...	Very few crops in the fields, but what there are, such as chenna, sugarcane, and cotton, are doing well.
	Dacca	„ ...	.....	...	...	A slight shower in the afternoon of the 29th May, and also on the night of the 4th June; prospects of the crops good.
	Cuttack	„ ...	1·96	...	...	Prospects of crops not good; in the greater part of the district more rain is wanted for ploughing and sowing.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of local Government or Administration.
North-Western Provinces ...	Agra	June 6 ...	1·20	June 6 ...	Rain and storms also in Rohilkhand, but no sign yet of the setting in of the rainy season. The harvest in Rohilkhand turns out considerably below expectation.	
Panjáb	Delhi	June 5 ...	0·30	June 6	Crops gathered in; weather warm; good westerly wind.	The harvest has been gathered in; the crops have been rather injured by the heavy rain of the last fortnight.
	Ambála	.....	*Nil.*	.....	Agricultural prospects good.	
	Jallandar	.....	1·0			
	Lahor	.....	0·60	.....	Hail on 25th and 28th; crops slightly damaged by hail and rain.	
	Multan	.....	1·0	.....	Heavy hail, causing loss of life to cattle and four human beings; crops slightly damaged.	
	Ráwal Pindi	.....	1·75	.....	Agricultural prospects good.	
	Pesháwar	.....	1·30	.....	Crops reaped; owing to late rains and stormy weather, outturn below average.	
Oudh	Lacknow	June 5 ...	*Nil.*	June 6.		
	Faizabad	.....	*Nil.*	.....	Sugarcane and sawán crops good; prices of grain rising.	
Central Provinces ...	Nagpur	June 5 ...	...	June 6	No rain, but cloudy for the last three days; ploughing for kharif progressing; prices slightly increased.	
	Wardha	.....	*Nil.*	.....	Nights cloudy.	
	Raipur	„ 1 ...	„	.....	No crops growing, except sugarcane, which is thriving.	
	Jabalpur	„ 5 ...	„	.....	Winnowing of rabi harvest almost completed; outturn below the average.	
	Hoshangabad ...	„ 5 ...	0·10.			
	Nimar	.....	*Nil.*	.....	Ground for kharif being broken up.	

Haidarabad Districts.	Assigned	East Berar	„ 6 ...	...	June 6	Heat during the past week excessive; ground ready for sowing; rain anxiously looked for; slight clouds on the horizon.	
		West Berar	„ 5 ...	...	„	No change since last report.	
Rajputana		Meywar	May 25 ...	1·04	June 6	Violent storm, but not enough rain for ploughing.	
		Alwar	„ 29 ...	2·50 on 24th & 25th.	... ...	Weather cool, ploughings for kharif have commenced.	
		Sirohi	... ...	.....	... ...	Rain in northern half of territory, but not sufficient for sowings.	
		Marwar	... ...	.....	... ...	Heavy rain in Godwar, Mairta, Panchbadra, Jaitaram, and Sojat parganas, and kharif ploughings have commenced.	
		Haraoti and Tonk ... Jaipur	... ...	.....	... ...	Rain has fallen; no particulars.	
		Ajmir	... ...	.....	... ...	A heavy fall of rain on the 23rd; ploughing has commenced in places.	
		Mhairwara	... ...	.....	... ...	Relief works in progress.	
Mysor and Khurg ...		Bangalor	June 6 ...		June 6	Little rain has fallen; sugarcane is withering in a few places; other crops are thriving; sugarcane, oil and other seeds, being sown.	Forty-five cents of rain gauged in the Bangalor Cantonments; its want is much felt in the districts.
		Mysor	„ 4 ...	1·34	... ...	Crops in some taluqs suffering very much for want of rain.	
		Khurg	„ 6 ...	0·42	... ...	Ploughing of rice-fields stopped in some places for want of rain; ragi crops thriving; condition of coffee plantations generally good.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of foreign messages for the month of January 1872.

DESCRIPTION.	ROUTE.												TOTAL.	
	WEST.						EAST.							
	Viâ TEHERAN.		*Viâ* TURKEY.		BY BRITISH INDIAN SUB-MARINE CABLE.		*Viâ* AMUR.		BY BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION CABLE, &c.		No.	Indian share of value.
	No.	Indian value.	No.	Indian value.	No.	Indian value.	No.	Indian value.	No.	Indian value.		
To and from Indian Stations—*		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	675	4,684 1	53	328 2	1,761	12,098 4	9	52 4	267	1,633 6	2,765	18,796 1
Received	646	4,502 10	152	946 12	1,907	13,067 2	...	... ...	325	2,111 4	3,030	20,627 12
TOTAL ...	1,321	9,186 11	205	1,274 14	3,668	25,165 6	9	52 4	592	3,744 10	5,795	39,423 13
Transit—												
From East to West	1	4 12	...	... ...	662	3,293 8	...	... ...	...	... ...	663	3,298 4
„ West to East	70	303 12	85	390 0	554	2,439 0	...	... ...	...	... ...	709	3,132 12
TOTAL ...	71	308 8	85	390 0	1,216	5,732 8	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,372	6,431 0
GRAND TOTAL ...											7,167	45,854 13

* Including Karachi, *viâ* Indo-European Line; Bombay, *viâ* British Indian Sub-Marine Cable; and Madras, *viâ* British Indian Extension Cable.

Abstract of foreign traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Lines for the month of January 1872.

Route.		Number of messages by each route, exclusive of transit.			Percentage of number.		
		To India.*	From India.*	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European ...	*Via* Teheran ...	646	675	1,321	23·88	27·12	25·43
	„ Turkey ...	152	53	205	5·62	2·13	3·95
Red Sea	„ Suez ...	1,907	1,761	3,668	70·50	70·75	70·62
	Total ...	2,705	2,489	5,194	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Including Karachi, *via* Indo-European Line; and Bombay, *via* British Indian Sub-Marine Cable.

No. 24 of 1872.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 6th June 1872.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.

The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.

The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to exempt the Straits Settlements from the Indian Emigration Act, 1871. He sketched

the history of the traffic between the Coromandel Coast and the Straits Settlements from the beginning of this century. He showed that a large voluntary emigration had sprung up, to the benefit of both countries, and that a numerous Tamil population had become planted on the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal. This traffic was both voluntary and unregulated by law till the year 1857. In that year, and again in 1859, Acts were passed for the regulation of passenger traffic in the Bay of Bengal. The effect of these enactments was to render the passage more expensive and to diminish the number of emigrants. The Straits planters, missing their supply of labour, then adopted the system of employing agents in India to advance money to persons willing to emigrate, and thereupon making contracts with them to work for a term of years. This system again remained untouched by law until the year 1864, when the first Emigration Act was passed. That Act was now repealed and replaced by the Act of 1871, but the provisions of the two Acts were, as regarded the present purpose, identical. MR. HOBHOUSE then explained the provisions of the Act of 1864, by which the Straits, though then a portion of India, were excluded from the definition of India, while Ceylon was put on the same footing with India, and all emigration under contract was absolutely prohibited except to certain places, of which the Straits were not one, and under a great many stringent formalities and regulations. The extraordinary result was that, while emigration to such places as Maulmain and Ceylon remained free and untouched by the Act of 1864, the important traffic to Penang and other ports in the Straits was absolutely forbidden and heavy penalties attached to it, so far as it depended on the contract system.

It was, in fact, highly probable that such a piece of legislation was a mere oversight, caused by the circumstance that the term "British India" received an arbitrary and unreal definition at the outset of the Act, and that the draftsman, as sometimes happened, forgot that fact, and used the term in its real sense subsequently.

There were two cogent reasons for thinking so, besides the facility with which such mistakes were made. One was that, though an important traffic conducted by opulent people was thereby crippled, it did not appear that a single voice was raised against the passing of the Act; and the other was that for six years afterwards all things went on exactly as if no such Act had passed.

However, in March 1870, a Magistrate of Valam, Mr. Hathaway, issued a proclamation in which he stated that there existed an organized system of kidnapping natives of India and carrying them off to the Penang market, the men for labour, and the women for prostitution; and he accordingly called attention to the state of the law, and actually instituted some prosecutions. The prosecutions failed. Mr. Hathaway's assertions were denied by the Straits planters, and a judicious report by Mr. H. J. Stokes (Sub-Collector of Tanjore) showed not only that there was no such system, but that the system that existed worked on a large scale, and with much benefit to the Indians, and that the mischief alleged (to say nothing of proof) only amounted to this, that sometimes delusive or exaggerated hopes were held out to induce people to go, and sometimes young people left their homes against the wish of their relatives.

The Straits planters on their side complained loudly of the injury done to their properties, of the injustice of allowing to Maulmain and Ceylon what was forbidden to Penang, and of the absurdity of enforcing the use of the same regulations for the long voyage to the West Indies, and for the run of eight or ten days to the Straits.

These were the reasons for altering the law. The need for hurry was that the season for emigration was during the prevalence of westerly winds, *i. e.*, from June till October; that the Straits Settlements had already suffered

severely from want of the accustomed influx of labour; and that it would be very disastrous if they lost another year.

The reason for putting the Bill into its existing form, *i. e.*, working by notification of the Governor General in Council, instead of direct legislation, was the necessity for haste, coupled with the fact that there were differences of opinion between the Madras and Straits Governments as to the shape which legislation should take. Since the Bill had been drawn indeed, news had arrived that the two Governments were agreed. But they could only be agreed on principles, and there would still be details to settle. Besides, there would be several arrangements for the Straits Settlements to make, which might fall short of their present intention, and not work in a satisfactory manner. The readiest way, therefore, to deal with these circumstances, and to give the Government of India due control over the whole position, was to vest the proposed power in the Governor General in Council, who thus could always hold the law over the parties interested, and secure the framing and continued working of satisfactory arrangements.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said there could be no doubt that his hon'ble colleague, Mr. Hobhouse, was correct in his supposition that the mode in which the Straits Settlements had been dealt with by the Emigration Act of 1864, was due to a mere oversight.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The SECRETARY then read the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MINORS' DEPOSITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to legalize the repayment of money deposited in District Savings Banks in the names of Minors. He said that deposits in District Savings Banks were often made by fathers on behalf of their minor children, and that hardships were sometimes caused by the impossibility (as the law stood) of providing thereout for the maintenance, clothing and education of these minors. The object of the Bill which he asked leave to introduce, was to legalize the repayment of these monies. It would be founded on the Statute 26 & 27 Vic., cap. 87, section 30.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BRITISH BURMA SPIRITS DUTY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for imposing a duty on certain spirits manufactured in British Burma. He said that the Excise Act, 1871, section twenty-one, imposed a duty of three rupees per imperial gallon on spirits manufactured according to the English process. This duty was not considered adapted to British Burma, where a heavy fee was charged for licensing distilleries in which spirits were so manufactured. That province was, therefore, expressly excluded from the operation

of section twenty-one. It was now thought advisable to alter the local practice as to charging a license-fee, and to impose a duty on such spirits at a rate to be determined, from time to time, by the Chief Commissioner, but, of course, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. The Bill would substantially consist of a clause conferring this power upon the Chief Commissioner retrospectively from the 1st April 1872, when the Excise Act came into force in British Burma.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS DISTRICT MUNSIFS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to District Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of marriages of persons professing the Christian Religion, be referred back to the Select Committee, and that the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey and Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman be added thereto.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the admission of appeals to the Privy Council be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the admission of appeals to the Privy Council—The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey and the mover.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 20th June 1872.

SIMLA;
The 6th June 1872.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation operations in the N. W. Provinces during Fusl Khureef, 1871-72.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department,—No. 1192 *I, dated Allahabad, the* 14*th May* 1872.

READ the following statements:

A.—Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall in the Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

B.—Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Zillahs.

C.—Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

RESOLUTION.—The area irrigated during the fusl khureef of each of the three past years has been—

1869-70	501,624
1870-71	396,399
1871-72	333,117

2. The rains of 1871 set in even earlier, and were more abundant than in 1870. This sufficiently accounts for the falling-off in area irrigated.

3. The area irrigated in the past khureef shows a decrease of 63,282 acres as compared with that of 1870-71, and of 166,754 acres as compared with that of 1869-70, the highest ever known.

4. The Districts in which the decrease chiefly occurred are Saharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, Meerut, Bareilly, and Cawnpoor, while Allygurh, Etah, the Doon, and Bijnour, show an increase—the two latter of 15 and 50 per cent. respectively.

5. This falling-off occurred in nearly every description of crops—indigo being the only one of the principal staples in which a slight increase occurred. The increase in Bijnour is due to a marked increase in the area of sugar-cane cultivation.

6. The inferior grain and fodder crops amount to barely 50 per cent. of the area irrigated in 1870-71, and only about 14 per cent. of that watered in 1869-70, the abundant and continued rain-fall of last khureef rendering their irrigation unnecessary in most Districts.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, with the accompanying statements, be forwarded to the Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, and to the Superintending Engineers of this Department, and that they be published in the *Government Gazette*, North-Western Provinces, for general information.

Irrigation operations of Fusl Khureef, 1871-72.

A.—*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.*

Zillah.	Areas in Acres.	Cultivated Acres.	Areas irrigated.		1871-72 over 1870-71.		Rain-fall for Khureef months.													
			Khureef, 1870-71.	Khureef, 1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
							1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
Saharunpoor ...	1,425,825	1,001,518	47,904	32,834	...	15,070	0·1	·4	1·2	...	15·4	5·1	14·1	13·6	12·9	7·1	4·4	6·8	48·1	33·0
Moozuffernuggur ...	1,052,005	703,459	59,101	45,804	...	13,297	0·2	·3	0·9	·3	4·7	12·6	14·5	11·8	9·2	2·1	1·1	7·2	30·6	34·3
Meerut	1,511,661	1,083,196	84,996	71,866	...	13,130	0·11	1·3	3·0	...	5·9	13·9	10·0	11·0	8·2	7·6	·2	4·2	27·4	38·0
Boolundshuhur ...	1,221,373	823,004	42,246	35,613	...	6,633	...	·3	1·4	·4	3·7	6·6	9·1	11·7	7·5	6·0	5·5	4·7	25·2	29·7
Allygurh	1,190,118	932,640	44,870	46,202	1,332	...	...	...	0·6	...	4·7	7·4	15·1	7·6	7·2	6·8	·8	2·1	28·4	23·9
Muttra	1,032,021	831,124	7,339	6,497	...	842	0·2	1·1	2·9	...	10·0	6·8	15·1	10·2	6·3	5·8	·6	2·8	35·1	26·7
Agra	1,199,057	886,774	525	599	74	...	0·6	·4	4·1	...	6·5	5·9	13·0	8·3	10·7	7·1	·4	·4	35·3	22·1
Etah	898,838	585,330	10,151	11,716	1,565	...	0·3	...	1·7	...	3·9	5·6	10·4	5·3	5·7	7·9	2·6	4·4	24·6	23·5
Mynpoory	1,066,534	576,615	14,999	13,596	...	1,403	0·4	·2	0·1	·2	10·5	7·2	12·6	3·9	11·4	14·8	5·2	10·9	40·2	37·2
Futtehgurh ...	1,084,399	674,034	8,303	6,633	...	1,670	0·1	...	3·1	1·3	8·1	9·3	12·1	8·1	6·2	12·7	1·6	9·8	31·2	41·2
Etawah	1,044,123	572,221	17,201	15,106	...	2,095	...	·5	2·6	...	8·0	5·1	6·8	7·7	18·6	19·1	5·1	13·7	41·1	46·1
Cawnpoor	1,514,343	855,663	26,532	18,625	1,011	7,907	0·4	...	1·0	...	6·3	2·5	9·8	5·2	7·7	17·1	5·6	11·1	30·8	35·9
Dehra Doon ...	653,271	86,657	4,524	5,535	...	...	0·2	2·3	2·0	1·3	23·7	6·9	32·4	32·7	35·6	28·5	8·4	11·5	102·3	83·2
Bijnour	1,204,659	685,026	554	1,113	559	...	0·1	·5	1·7	...	9·9	4·9	13·1	11·5	10·9	15·6	5·5	7·1	41·2	39·6
Terai	469,760	91,735	2,701	1,370	...	1,331	...	·3	9·0	...	11·7	15·9	32·1	16·5	16·6	21·3	5·8	3·9	75·2	57·9
Bareilly	1,518,579	1,084,290	24,036	19,703	...	5,333	1·2	...	2·7	·9	12·4	12·9	22·8	11·9	7·7	18·1	2·2	5·2	49·0	49·0
Jhansie	1,029,295	504,475	12	8	...	4	...	...	0·7	...	6·8	6·1	12·2	8·1	15·9	10·1	6·6	5·6	42·2	29·9
Humeerpoor ...	1,464,641	783,987	405	297	...	108	0·3	...	·5	...	7·6	3·2	13·8	10·7	10·8	19·7	5·9	10·5	38·9	41·1
Total ...	20,582,542	12,760,938	3,96,399	3,33,117	4,541	67,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Area khureef, 1870-71=396,399
Estimate do., 1871-72=333,117

Net decrease ... 63,282

Irrigation operations of Fusl Khureef, 1871-72.

B.—*Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Zillahs.*

	Saharunpoor.	Moozuffernuggur.	Meerut.	Boolundshuhur.	Allygurh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mynpoory.	Futtehgurh.	Etawah.	Cawnpoor.	Dehra Doon.	Bijnour.	Terai.	Bareilly.	Jhansie.	Humeerpoor.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
1. Garden and orchards ...	589	350	821	656	940	331	18	316	567	371	805	888	206	...	3	140	...	1	7,001	7,001
2. Sugar-cane ...	7,287	19,102	42,428	2,342	245	77	4	305	3,087	2,535	4,363	5,820	537	1,110	35	5,095	7	119	94,498	94,498
3. Cereal grains—																				
(a) Rice ...	22,976	20,461	9,653	203	576	24	...	415	399	71	508	290	4,625	...	1,332	14,459	...	177	76,169	...
(b) Bajra and jowar ...	1	69	420	139	...	...	...	...	174	34	109	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	...
(c) Other grains ...	188	1,405	4,126	455	506	128	6	111	721	166	968	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,266	86,330
4. Pulses ...	4	149	520	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	931	931
5. Fodder-crops ...	113	144	383	504	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	1,191
6. Fibres—																				
(a) Cotton ...	498	2,627	7,771	5,635	2,960	312	19	261	250	3	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,365	...
(b) Other fibres ...	81	577	383	185	112	2	...	...	154	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,500	21,865
Dyes—																				
(a) Indigo ...	372	769	5,266	25,003	40,760	5,616	552	10,288	8,207	3,333	8,330	11,122	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,617	...
(b) Other dyes ...	230	15	3	149	16	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	120,030
8. Drugs—																				
(a) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
(b) Other drugs ...	53	13	22	42	40	...	...	20	8	33	...	3	167	...	...	...	...	...	415	422
9. Oil-seeds ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1
10. Miscellaneous ...	442	123	69	48	...	...	...	...	19	84	1	54	...	3	...	...	1	...	848	848
Total ... 1871-72 ...	32,834	45,804	71,866	35,613	46,202	6,497	599	11,716	13,596	6,635	15,106	18,625	5,535	1,113	1,370	19,703	8	297	...	333,117
Total ... 1870-71 ...	47,904	59,101	84,996	42,246	44,870	7,339	525	10,151	14,999	8,303	17,201	26,534	4,524	554	2,701	24,036	12	405	...	396,399

Irrigation operations of Fusl Khureef, 1871-72.

C.—Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Northern.	Meerut.	Futtehgurh.	Boolundshuhur.	Allygurh.	Etawah.	Cawnpoor.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Doon Canals.	Rohilkhund Canal.	Bijnour Canal.	Bundelkhund Canals.	Total.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and orchards ...	64	526	...	565	1,820	1,181	1,334	1,162	206	143	...	1	7,001	7,001
2. Sugar-cane	8,123	25,928	10,916	696	866	6,795	8,776	25,495	537	5,130	1,110	126	94,498	94,498
3. Cereal grains—														
(a) Rice	13,845	6,388	1,645	233	1,092	1,010	185	31,178	4,625	15,791	...	177	76,169	...
(b) Bajra and jowar ...	...	624	...	...	...	175	91	5	...	...	...	...	895	...
(c) Other grains ...	46	296	229	297	922	1,545	664	5,267	...	...	...	...	9,266	86,330
4. Pulses	23	...	870	...	...	...	6	32	...	...	...	...	931	931
5. Fodder-crops	28	77	...	565	17	...	...	504	...	...	...	...	1,191	1,191
6. Fibres—														
(a) Cotton	...	4,145	...	5,068	4,314	72	6	6,760	...	...	...	...	20,365	...
(b) Other fibres ...	540	...	654	110	5	11	143	32	...	5	...	...	1,500	21,865
7. Dyes—														
(a) Indigo	...	4,457	2,382	21,122	62,199	12,639	15,567	1,251	...	...	...	...	119,617	...
(b) Other dyes	245	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	120,030
8. Drugs—														
(a) Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
(b) Other drugs ...	...	...	...	58	55	7	44	84	167	...	...	...	415	422
9. Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
10. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	48	...	...	158	634	...	4	3	1	848	848
1871-72 ...	22,914	42,441	16,696	28,930	71,290	23,435	26,981	72,404	5,535	21,073	1,113	305	...	333,117
1870-71 ...	27,841	49,277	20,928	36,933	67,076	28,201	36,353	98,112	4,524	26,739	554	405	...	396,399

Total, Ganges Canal { 1870-71 = 266,609
1871-72 = 232,687 }

No. 25 of 1872.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notes of progress made on the works of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

From the Officiating Chief Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, Public Works Department, Simla,—No. 2261, dated Lahore, the 27th May 1872.

As required by your telegram of the 18th instant, I have the honor to send you herewith narrative notes of progress, to date, on the works of this Railway.

A favorable season most fortunately permits continued work in the beds of the main rivers well, after the date when the melted snow floods generally come down, and there is every prospect of our being able to complete by the end of June what, had we had more means of weighting the wells, we should have done at the end of March.

On the *Ravee (*32 spans of 85 feet*)* there are now 51 wells in hand. Of these, 21 (nine of 12′ 6″ diameter, and twelve of 10′ diameter) are in piers Nos. 1 and 2 and in north abutment, and were not commenced till after May 1st, being on ground not exposed to even the danger of floods before July. Of the ten piers commenced in October last, three (Nos. 10, 11 and 12), being those furthest out into the stream, are bottomed to 70 *feet below low water level*, and are now being hearted with concrete. Of the remaining seven piers, or 21 wells, four wells

are bottomed, and 17 have, from 5 to 18 feet, yet to descend, that is, on an average 12 feet each well. The nine wells in front row of north abutment and in piers Nos. 1 and 2, commenced since May 1st, are now down from 15 to 25 feet, and the twelve wells of smaller diameter in abutment, for parallel retaining walls, are now all descending their first length.

At the *Chenab* (64 spans of 40 metres) 52 wells are now in progress. Of these, 10 on bank above flood level have been put in hand since May 1st for the rear work to north abutment, and are now being sunk their first 12 feet length. The 42 wells in 13 piers, and front now to north abutment, begun in November last, now stand thus: 27 bottomed in the clay, nine closely approaching the same position, and six with from 6 to 12 feet still to sink; these last continuing to stand precisely where they did two months ago solely *from the absence of the means of putting weight upon them.* Ten of the 27 bottomed wells have been concreted to low water level, and in nine more the work of concreting is now in progress. The ten concreted wells have been tied together by an iron belt, as recommended by yourself.

At *Jhelum* (50 spans of 85 feet) 21 of the 36 wells in ten piers and two abutment front rows have been got from 3 to 5 feet into the shingle stratum. There they are, late as the season is, in comparative security, having been already tested by floods, which were but a few inches lower in their height than any of the last few years. The remaining 15 wells are in south abutment, and in piers Nos. 1, 8, 9 and 10. The south abutment and pier No. 1 are on high ground and beyond any ordinary danger from scour, being, moreover, guaranteed by the shingle bund which in solid form is being run out from the flood bank to a point in the river bed beyond that of the works in progress with a view to their safety till completion. In pier No. 8 special efforts are being made with sand pumps withdrawn from the more advanced piers to get its wells quickly down, and in pier No. 10 three sets of diving apparatus are being used with the result, so far as arrangements as yet go, of effecting a descent of about two inches a day in each well only. Here, as on the Chenab, one most serious cause of delay has been, and continues to be, the want of sufficient weight in rails. From this cause nothing can be at present done with pier No. 9, and but little also to north abutment, where, by means of centrifugal pumps, under-sinking has been done to a considerable extent without the wells being induced to follow.

On the Ravee and Chenab material in bricks, lime, &c., are being turned out in increasing abundance. The full provision of well curbs for next season's intended work (Ravee 75 wells and Chenab 78) will be to hand on the ground by September. Some of these curbs are being already laid down with a supply of bricks to be then in early readiness on both banks of the two rivers.

On the Jhelum a sufficient supply of suitable lime continues to be a difficulty and an uncertainty. The 54 wrought-iron curbs there required will be delivered from Calcutta early in July.

Fuel supplies on all three rivers are abundant, but in nearly their entire quantity are being obtained from sources independent of the Forest Department, and at lower rates.

It may be well here to observe that, on all these works for ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself to be a most excellent tool. In some cases, it has permitted as much as 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours.

The existing Ravee training works above the destroyed series of dams are being maintained and strengthened. Proposals for the Mahmood Bhooti Head Works, and for the continuous lateral embankment thence to railway formation, were submitted by me for Government orders a few days ago. If orders are now issued, the whole scheme will be carried out next cold season in time for a possible trial of its efficiency by the subsequent floods. On the Chenab similar works are being completed, as in the case of the extension of the Hurrypoor Bund to the Pulkoo bank above Wuzeerabad, &c., in so far as the approval of Government has been given and the season will permit. For these works, as modified for the adoption of your views when recently here, as well as for those already finished on the Jhelum, but there with the addition of a durable protection to the end of the Kuttea Bund, reports and estimates are now being despatched by me to Colonel Dickens.

At the *Pulkoo Bridge* (9 spans of 40 feet, 12 metres, mile 61) the eight wells turning the foundations of the south abutment have been got down to the clay at 55 feet. An attempt is now being made by means of the extra weight of a recent arrival of rails to get them further down into it.

The rest of the work in founding the pier and north abutment of this bridge will be undertaken on the receipt of the decision of Government upon the revised estimate now

before it. If we can set about this work immediately after the fall of the Chenab, the structure, as last designed, will be ready for the girders by May or June next.

Good progress continues to be made with the foundations for the *Bhimber Bridge* (20 spans of 12 metres, mile 71), all the wells will be safe by the date at which the heaviest floods are due. Fourteen of them in the bed chiefly exposed to scour are now virtually bottomed. The remainder on the higher and less exposed ground are down from 10 to 15 feet in depth. Everything will be ready here by October or November next for the girders.

This bridge of two spans of 12 metres (mile 102) between the north abutment of Jhelum Bridge and the changing station is now ready for its girders.

As arranged with you when you were here, I have submitted to Government a proposal for a bridge of 10 spans of 6 metres over the Ravee back channel in the railway embankment, and await its disposal.

The minor bridges and culverts throughout very closely approach a termination. All are ready in stone on the Kharyan Division; and in the altered road structures nothing remains to be done beyond the fixing of a few of the wrought-iron girders on the Kharyan, and in one case near Goojrat, on the Chenab Division, these girders being all there on the ground.

In *earthwork* the remaining unfinished portions are behind the main bridge abutments, and in the Kharyan Summit Pass cutting only. On the latter work some delay has resulted from the sudden removal, early in April, of the Engineer in charge, and the absence for a time of any one in his place; and has also been caused by the disappearance of the local labor for the unusually heavy harvest operations. This labor is now gradually returning, and as another Engineer has lately assumed charge, Mr. Rayne, promises completion and a clear road through by the end of June.

All the *level crossing approaches* and remaining *road diversions* are being finally disposed of; and in stations all the earthwork is done, except in that at Jhelum.

Throughout, between Lahore and Jhelum, the ordinary flush gaps, less one at mile 27, on the Goojranwalla Division, delayed by a law suit over kunkur, and less also those on the Kharyan Division, in which the slopes have yet to be cut down from 1 in 30 to 1 in 100, are waiting for the permanent way. All will be entirely finished before the rains are over.

The *special gaps*, in all cases, only now await the rolled beams or other iron tops.

The *station buildings* in Booking and Telegraph Offices, Station-masters' and employes' houses, &c., are everywhere either ready or nearly approaching readiness, with the exception of those at Shaderah, of which the foundations only are in. There the bridge-works have required the full attention of the staff during the dry season, so that this less important construction on the division has been allowed to stand till the time of floods arrives in July and August, when a few weeks will suffice for it. As to the watering arrangements, all the wells are now in progress between Lahore and Wuzeerabad, inclusive, and are about to be immediately put in hand from Goojrat to Jhelum. That at Shaderah is finished. Complete estimates for all station requirements are now going forward, and when sanction has been accorded to them, the tanks, ash-pits, and other smaller works yet to be executed, will be at once undertaken and rapidly got out of hand.

If we exclude the Kharyan, the supply of ballast on all the divisions may be said to be assured, as it is by far the greater part already on the road or in depôts, and what is yet to be got is readily obtainable, whenever wanted, without difficulty, and within the rate. For the Kharyan length an adequate quantity is only procurable now at a considerably enhanced price, and as a provisional laying of the metals will give us the command of quarries in the Pubbee range, and near Jhelum, it is expedient not at present to press matters there with this material.

In the sleepers provision of the line little more remains to be done. At date 108,000 transverse and 42,000 feet lineal of longitudinal sleepers have been cut at Shaderah (Ravee), 500,000 of the former at Kuthala (Chenab), and 75,000 at Jhelum and Dhodyal. All required for the 103 miles of road at present sanctioned, besides 100,000 for the extension to Rawal Pindi, or for transfer to the Indus Valley Railway down the Jhelum, will be ready early in October.

In March last I submitted complete estimates for the construction of the 68 miles of extension from Jhelum to Rawal Pindi, and then informed Government that I was prepared, if these estimates were approved of by them, to make arrangements for entering upon it in September or October next, without any increase of the present engineering staff or any addition to the cost of establishments.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st MARCH 1872.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout March.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout March.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rain-fall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
									Inches.	Inches.			
B. D. Canal. 1st Division	4·90	3·11	.....	578·16	...	.....	Goordaspoor ...	16,136	3·83	1·90	Wheat ...	1,45,717	13·36 cubic feet per second passed down the Aliwal Escape. There is an increase of 26,498 acres in area irrigated over corresponding period of last year. This is mostly in 2nd Division, Baree Doab Canal.
2nd „ M. B., Lower ...	4·60	3·06	3,073·6	906·95	...	.....	Umritsur ...	77,251	...	...	Barley ...	6,307	
„ „ Lahore Branch ...	3·30	2·28	.....	503·51	...	.....	Lahore ...	88,600	1·35	0·8	Grain ...	1,297	
											Mixed Grains	11,185	
											Others ...	17,481	
Total Baree Doab Canal ...	.....	.....	3,073·6	1,988·62	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	.....	1,81,987	...	...	.....	1,81,987	
Corresponding period of last year..	.....	.....	3,073·6	3,375·84	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	.....	1,55,489	...	...	.....	1,55,489	
Western Jumna Canals. Kurnaul Division ...	4·33	4·11	2,546·00	280·59	...	1,56,590 logs, bullies, &c., & 62,087 mds. of fire wood in rafts.	Umballa ...	2,404	2·176	0·54	Wheat ...	1,56,909	321·19 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes. The slight decrease in area irrigated over corresponding period of last year of 1,157 acres calls for no special remark.
Delhi „	4·40	4·14		745·51	...		Kurnaul ...	48,216	1·158	0·70	Barley ...	4,000	
Hansi „	8·80	8·20		818·00	...		Delhi ...	44,715	...	0·04	MixedGrains	21,384	
„ Bulla Head ...	8·40	7·50		248·00	...		Rohtuck ...	33,561	0·60	...	Others ...	6,275	
							Hissar ...	35,797	0·70	0·80			
							Jheend ...	23,712	...	0·60			
							Bikaneer ...	163	...	...			
Total Western Jumna Canals ...	.....	.....	2,546·00	2,092·10	*Nil.*	1,56,590	.....	1,88,568	...	...	.....	1,88,568	
Corresponding period of last year..	.....	.....	2,546·00	1,466·67	*Nil.*	2,44,930	.....	1,89,725	...	...	.....	1,89,725	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Lahore ...	3,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	.....	The difference in area irrigated from Inundation Canals is owing to the omission of that for the Mooltan Division.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Montgomery ...	25,000	0·57	0·93		.....	
Indus Canals	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Mooltan ...	.....	...	...		.....	
							Dehra Ghazee Khan ...	42,000	...	...		.....	
Total Inundation Canals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	70,000	...	...	.....	70,000	
Corresponding period of last year..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	91,000	...	...	.....	91,000	
Upper Sutlej Division ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Delhi ...	1,385	...	...	Wheat ...	4,418	
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Goorgaon ...	4,171	...	...	Barley ...	1,581	
Indus Canals	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	Rohtuck ...	1,187	...	...	MixedGrains	744	
Total Inundation Canals ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	6,743	...	...	.....	6,743	
Corresponding period of last year..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	8,995	...	...	.....	8,995	Showing a total increase in area irrigated from Perennial Canals of 25,341 acres over the corresponding Fusl of last year.
Perennial Canals, Grand Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3,70,555	...	...	.....	3,70,555	
Perennial Canals, corresponding period of last year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3,45,214	...	...	.....	3,45,214	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending the 20th June 1872.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The event of the fortnight is the advent of the rains. From the westward the monsoon has broken over Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Berars, but not liberally, and more rain is anxiously expected. From the Bay of Bengal the rains have penetrated as far as Bareli. Bengal Proper and Behar had a plentiful downpour, but above Benares the fall seems to have been light and its distribution, judging from the report for Oudh, partial. The Panjáb has not yet felt the influence of the monsoon, but prospects in that province are hopeful. The Southern Presidency, with Mysor and Coorg, has had but slight rain (except at Masulipatam and Calicut, but the correctness of the rain-fall reported from the latter place seems open to doubt), and Orissa desires more than it has received. Everywhere preparations for the kharif sowings are being made; in many districts these sowings have begun.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of local Government or Administration.
Madras	Ganjam	June 19 ...	.....	June 20	Rain general, and freshes in the rivers; prices rising; grain imports decreasing; sowings commenced; cholera and fever present.	The general prospects are hopeful, but the monsoon is late and prices are rising.
	Vizagapatam ...	" ...	.....	... ...	Partial rain; water-supply still scant; market well supplied by imports; prices high but steady; cholera, small-pox and fever present.	
	Godavari	" ...	.....	... ...	Light rain and river fresh; water scarce; cultivation commencing; markets well supplied; prices rising; small-pox present.	
	Masulipatam ...	" ...	3·0 nearly in the plains.	... ...	No rain in the uplands; cultivation commencing; markets well supplied; prices steady; health good.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of local Government or Administration.
Madras,—*continued.*	Karnul	June 19 ...	.....	... ...	Partial rain; cultivation commencing; markets well supplied; prices rising; fever and small-pox present.	
	Nagapatam	" ...	.....	... ...	Light rain and river freshes; crops in good order; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox present.	
	Trichinopoly ...	" ...	.....	... ...	Light general rain; crops in good order; harvest outturn fair; markets fairly supplied; prices rising; health good.	
	Calicut	" 18 ...	17·0 nearly.?	... ...	Cultivation in progress; markets fairly supplied; prices rising; fever and small-pox present.	
Bombay and Sindh ...	Sindh	June 19 ...	...	June 20	Heavy rains on the 17th in Karáchi; sowing operations in Ghorabari and Shahbandar talukas in Karáchi stopped owing to fall of water in river. In Haidarabad Indus rising fast, 12 feet above zero; all canals full; cattle dying from starvation; cotton sowing going on, young plants observable in many places; kharif fields being irrigated in upper frontier.	
	Gujerat	" ...	3·21 in Ahmadabad, 4·92 in Kaira, 3·69 in Broach, 1·91 in Surat, 1·64 in Nasik.			

	Deccan	" ...	3·75 in Puna, 1·47 in Satara, 1·98 in Ahmadnagur, 0·78 in Sholapur.	... ...	Sowing operations partially commenced in Puna, but delayed in Ahmadnagar for want of rain.
	Southern Maratha Country	" ...	2·13 in Bilgaon, 3·43 in Kaládghi 1·80 in Dharwar.	... ...	Water scarce in Bilgaon; sowing commenced in Kaládghi, but backward for want of rain; in Dharwar young crops withering. Prices of grain throughout nearly the same as before.
Bengal	Patna	June 19 ...	4·77	June 20	Good rain; fields being ploughed for rice.
	Dacca	" ...	8·75	.....	Prospects of crops good.
	Bardwan	" ...	...	.....	Favorable rain; rice mostly put into ground.
	Katak	" ...	2·77	.....	Sowings begun but backward.
North-Western Provinces	Benares	.....	5·0	June 20	Commencement of rains at Benares, Allahabad, and Bareli, but not at Agra or Mirat yet; sowing commenced in Benares.
	Allahabad	.....	2·50	.....	
	Bareli	.....	1·50	.....	
Panjáb	Dehli	June 19 ...	1·50	June 20	Cholera hanging on in Balabgarh; rabi crops gathered in; weather warm and seasonable.
	Ambalah	" ...	0·40	.....	Agricultural prospects good.
	Jalandhar	" ...	*Nil.*	.....	
	Lahor	" ...	*Nil.*	.....	Rain wanted daily.
	Multan	" ...	*Nil.*	.....	Rabi harvest gathered; preparations for kharif.
	Rawal Pindi... ...	" ...	0·50	.....	Agricultural prospects goods.
	Pesháwar	" ...	0·10	.....	Rabi reaped; kharif sowings commenced.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from local Government or Administration.	State of agricultural prospects.	Remarks of local Government or Administration.
Oudh	Lucknow	June 19 ...	*Nil.*	June 21 ...	There has been heavy rain to the north of the province where ploughing has commenced; to the south and east only showers. Heavy rain on morning of 21st, and prospect of more.	
	Faizabad	„ ...	1·30	.....		
Central Provinces ...	Nagpur	June 19 ...	4·60	June 20	Land preparing for kharif; sowings will begin next week; prices of grain have lightly risen.	
	Wurdha	.....	1·13	.....	Ploughing progressing actively.	
	Raipur	June 15 ...	0·30	.....	Preparations for kharif progressing generally.	
	Bilaspur	.....	0·96			
	Sambalpur	.....	0·35			
	Jabulpur	„ 19 ...	0·35	.....	Land being prepared for kharif sowings.	
	Hoshangabad ...	„ 20 ...	0·70	.....	More rain wanted; ground ready for kharif sowings.	
	Nimar	.....	0·27	.....		
	Narsinghpur ...	.....	3·50	.....	Prices of grain rising.	
Haidarabad Assigned District ...	East Berar	.....	...	June 20	Monsoon burst on the 15th; rain on that and the subsequent day one inch and ninety-five cents; rain general; break since 17th; sowing operations will commence after next fall.	
	West Berar	June 19 ...	...	June 20	Rainfall from one to two inches very general throughout the division; sowing operations have been commenced.	

Rajputana ...	Alwar, Serohi and Marwar, Haraoti and Tonk	.....	.....	June 20	No further reports. Showers in Kota, Tonk, and Jhalawar good.	
	Dioli	.....	1·60.			
	Meywar	June 8 ...	.....	.....	Heat excessive; rainfall in the plains one-sixth.	
	Jaipur	„ 20 ...	0·50	.....	Crops, where sown, promising.	
	Ajmir	„ ...	.....	.....	Intense heat; a few storms from north-east; grain dearer.	
	Mhairwara	.....	.....	.....	Relief works in progress.	
Central India ...	Indor	June 19 ...	2·80	June 20.		
	Gwalior	.....	.....	.....	No change since last report.	No sickness in Central India. The heat during the first fortnight of this month has been unprecedented.
	Nimach	.....	1·36			
	Ratlam	.....	2·22	.....	Grain market steady.	
	Baghalkhand ...	.....	0·05 at Satna.			
Mysor and Coorg ...	Bangalor	June 20 ...	0·79 in Bangalore Cantonment.	June 20	Very little rain; crops recently sown are thriving; ryots are everywhere ploughing up their lands and sowing grain, &c.	Rainfall generally below the average.
	Mysor	„ 18 ...	1·56	.....	Crops thriving.	
	Coorg	„ 20 ...	6·03	.....	Ploughing of rice-fields resumed; transplanting commenced throughout the province; prospects of ragi crops and coffee plantations generally good.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHURREEF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th APRIL 1872.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during January 1872. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	7·58	710	324
Meerut	8·10	6·1	1,037	568
Futtehgurh	6·80	2·4	667	161
Boolundshuhur	6·35	5·5	933	610
Allygurh	5·60	5·0	1,053	653
Etawah	4·80	2·3	771	586
Cawnpoor	6·20	4·0	958	..
			6,129	2,882
Eastern Jumna Canal	..	..	..	703
Doon Canals	..	..	..	27
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	..	..	..	..
Rohilkhund Canals	..	..	..	32
Grand Total	..	..	6,129	3,644

Navigation Return, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	76	..	2,352	..	2,428	..
Barley	..	..	104	..	104	..
Gram	830	..	..	..	830	..
Rice	608	..	..	..	608	..
Jowar	68	..	..	..	68	..
Urhur	280	..	..	..	280	..
Total	1,862	..	2,456	..	4,318	..
Cotton	..	..	7,239	..	7,239	..
Oil-seeds	..	..	736	..	736	..
Salt	2,355	..	7,366	..	9,721	..
Metals	7,823	..	550	..	8,373	..
Building materials	14,507	..	8,925	..	23,432	..
Miscellaneous goods	2,102	..	3,114	..	5,216	..
Firewood	500	..	6,183	..	6,683	..
Bamboos	..	200	..	137,420	..	137,620
Tores, or unsquared timber	..	..	..	998	..	998
Kurrees, or squared timber	..	565	..	28,686	..	29,251
Logs	..	3	..	126	..	129
Miscellaneous timber	..	100	..	54	..	154
Live-stock	..	..	..	32	..	32
Grand Total	29,149	868	36,569	167,316	65,718	168,184
During the corresponding month of Fusl Khurreef, 1870-71	4,639	5,709	66,067	197,041	70,706	202,750
Increase	24,510	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease	..	4,841	29,498	29,725	4,988	34,566

Land irrigated, (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st November 1871 to 29th April 1872.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpoor	4,003	·7	·45
Mozuffernuggur	12,316	·1	·46
Meerut	34,369	·3	·69
Boolundshuhur	13,095	·1	·46
Allygurh	14,439	...	·15
Muttra	3,688	·2	·30
Agra	188	·9	·19
Etah	2,698	·6	·10
Mynpoorie	3,640	1·2	·12
Futtehgurh	2,403	1·2	·10
Etawah	9,259	·1	·15
Cawnpoor	16,454	·1	·09
Dehra Doon	500	1·2	1·00
Bijnour	339	·4	·58
Terai	17	2·0	·37
Bareilly	567	·8	·53
Jhansie	93	..	·10
Humeerpoor	170	·3	·10
Total	118,268	..	..
Khurreef of 1870-71 to 30th April 1871	126,395	..	..
Decrease	8,127	..	..

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing Solani aqueduct .. 4,147 *cub. ft. per sec.*

Volumes discharged—	*cub. ft. per sec.*	
Etawah Branch Tail ..	33	
" " Escapes ..	167	
Cawnpore " Tail ..	244	
" " Escapes ..	821	
		1,265
Balance expended ..		2,882

The demand for water was general throughout the District watered by this canal. The principal waterings were sugar-cane, indigo, and chena. Owing to an accident to the Ranipore Lock the canal supply was lowered on the 17th instant.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—There was a moderate demand at the beginning of the month, which fell off towards its close. The canal was closed on the 22nd to lower springs at Ruttunpore retaining dam.

Dhoon Canals.—Owing to a slight fall of rain and prospects of further falls, there was little demand at the commencement of the month, but towards its close demands were good.

Traffic.—In the "up" traffic the increase, as compared with the corresponding month last year, is 300 per cent., while the "down" shows a falling of 30 per cent. The increase in the "up" was chiefly in metals, building material, and salt; and the decrease in the "down" principally in cereal grains, miscellaneous goods, firewood and bamboos. Jowlee Lock continues closed. The navigable channels above Roorkee were closed from the 14th of the month.

Allahabad:
The 6th June 1872.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Capt., R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt., N. W. P., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Thursday, the 20th June 1872.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb.

The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K. C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.

The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q. C.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.

The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of marriages of persons professing the Christian Religion.

MINORS' DEPOSITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE introduced the Bill to legalize the repayment of money deposited in District Savings Banks in the names of Minors, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RRITISH BURMA SPIRITS DUTY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE introduced the Bill for imposing a duty on certain spirits manufactured in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the admission of Native Military Lunatics into Asylums. He stated that some time back it was brought to notice that the provisions of clauses 7 to 10 in section forty-one of the Bengal Military Regulations were not in accord with Act XXXVI of 1858 (relating to Lunatic Asylums).

By the Military Regulations, which had been in force for very many years, Native soldiers, on being declared insane by a Medical Committee, were sent by order of the General Officer commanding the Division to the Lunatic Asylum nearest to their homes; but by section eight of the Act of 1858 Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums were prohibited from receiving any patient except under an order from the Civil Court.

In consequence of this conflict between the Military Regulations and the law, great inconvenience had arisen, and, after reference to the Home Department and to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it had been deemed desirable to authorise the superintendents or officers in charge of Lunatic Asylums to receive for treatment any Native soldier sent by competent military authority acting on the opinion of a Board of Medical Officers. If this were done, much difficulty would be avoided, and it would be possible to continue to send insane Native soldiers to the Asylum nearest to their homes—a course which was usually agreeable to their relatives, and probably beneficial to their own health.

He, therefore, moved for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the views he had just stated.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman and the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named :—

On the Bill to legalize the repayment of money deposited in District Savings Banks in the names of Minors: Major-General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, and the Mover.

On the Bill for imposing a duty on certain spirits manufactured in British Burma: The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse and Bayley, and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 4th July 1872.

Simla;
The 20th June 1872.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 26 of 1872.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or ten Rupees eight annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Budget Estimates of the Forest Department for 1872-73.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,—Nos. 689—699, dated Simla, the 21st June 1872.

READ again—

The Budget Estimates for 1872-73 of the Forest Department throughout India, including Haidarabád and Mysor.

Read also—

The orders passed thereon by the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—It seems necessary to draw attention to the unpunctuality with which the Forest Budgets have been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India by some of the Local Governments. It has been distinctly ruled that these documents ought to reach the Government of India on the 1st October. In the North-West Provinces and the Panjáb there may be some difficulty with reference to the Hill Divisions, but in all other Provinces the 1st October is certainly by no means an unreasonably early date. The dates on which the several budgets were received this year are quoted in the margin, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council trusts that the several Local Governments will in future hold their Conservators responsible for the punctual submission of their budgets at the appointed time. In the North-West Provinces and the Panjáb a month's delay will (if considered absolutely indispensable by the Governments of those provinces) be admitted.

Burma, 28th September 1871.
Haidarabád, 6th October "
Khurg, 10th " "
Mysor, 12th " "
Bombay, 1st November "
Bengal, 11th " "
Madras, 13th " "
Panjáb, 18th " "
Oudh, 22nd " "
Central Provinces, 11th January 1872.
North-Western Provinces, 13th "

2. The several estimates have been reviewed separately, but the figures have now been combined in the annexed table for convenience of comparison, and in order to exhibit the aggregate amounts involved.

Abstract of the Provincial Budget Estimates of the Forest Department

Governments.	Receipts.				Conservancy and working.			
	Actuals, 1870-71.	Budget Estimate, 1871-72.	Regular Estimate, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Budget Estimate, 1871-72.	Regular Estimate, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras ...	3,39,762	4,95,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	1,56,779	2,14,500	2,00,000	2,00,000
„ Bombay ...	9,73,180	10,00,000	8,82,432	11,26,700	2,67,548	4,59,000	2,27,695	4,62,177
„ Sind ...	2,04,245	2,40,000	2,05,540	2,73,300	1,17,090	1,03,500	99,810	1,28,300
„ Bengal ...	1,19,678	1,65,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	24,174	80,000	55,000	59,000
„ N. W. Provs.	3,65,076	12,70,000	8,00,000	13,63,000	5,41,957	9,50,000	8,49,408	9,54,000
„ Panjáb ...	10,40,368	11,46,000	10,56,340	10,68,000	10,30,005	9,29,700	6,30,814	7,52,000
„ Oudh ...	60,181	1,46,200	1,20,000	1,20,000	52,872	87,000	66,000	65,000
„ Central Provs.	6,58,120	4,20,000	4,00,000	4,50,000	1,95,251	1,49,000	1,49,000	2,80,000
„ Burma ...	8,18,124	7,70,000	7,70,000	7,50,000	2,89,445	2,95,000	2,95,000	2,54,000
„ Khurg ...	74,067	80,000	80,000	84,000	14,822	19,000	25,200	19,000
Total ...	46,52,801	57,32,200	48,89,312	58,10,000	26,89,943	32,86,700	25,97,927	31,73,477
Total British net rev.	8,66,954	12,16,508	11,36,343	13,35,700	...	...	...	...
Mysor ...	3,37,669	3,14,000	13,13,900	2,87,800	81,061	1,15,000	1,11,200	94,510
Haidarabád ...	1,77,329	2,00,000	1,30,545	1,50,000	43,034	71,552	71,080	56,620
Total ...	5,14,998	5,14,000	4,44,445	4,37,800	1,24,095	1,86,552	1,82,280	1,51,130
Net revenue ...	2,87,584	2,14,954	1,48,237	1,57,534				

throughout India for 1872-73, *passed by the Government of India.*

CHARGES.

Establishments.				Total.				
Actuals, 1870-71.	Budget Estimate, 1871-72.	Regular Estimate, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Percentage on receipts.	Budget Estimate, 1871-72.	Regular Estimate, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,262	41,492	26,000	24,300	41,262	...	41,492	26,000	24,300
1,38,081	1,72,500	1,68,620	1,81,000	2,94,860	86	3,87,000	3,68,620	3,81,000
1,76,653	1,94,300	1,65,801	2,47,343	4,44,201	45	6,53,300	3,93,496	7,09,520
61,472	54,300	65,090	62,180	1,78,562	87	1,57,800	1,64,900	1,90,480
60,186	83,100	55,000	78,000	86,458	70	1,63,100	1,10,000	1,37,000
1,33,928	1,60,000	1,54,905	1,57,000	6,75,885	185	11,10,000	10,04,313	11,11,000
2,03,951	2,10,800	2,13,476	2,34,000	12,33,956	118	11,40,500	8,44,290	9,86,000
47,119	45,000	44,000	45,000	99,991	166	1,32,000	1,10,000	1,10,000
1,12,182	1,19,000	1,14,000	1,20,000	3,07,433	45	2,68,000	2,63,000	4,00,000
1,11,293	1,37,000	1,37,000	1,41,000	4,00,738	49	4,32,000	4,32,000	3,95,000
9,777	11,500	11,150	11,000	24,563	33	30,500	36,350	30,000
10,95,904	12,28,992	11,55,042	13,00,823	37,85,847	81	45,15,692	37,52,969	44,74,360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64,381	71,600	71,803	87,056	1,45,442	43	1,86,600	1,83,003	1,81,566
38,938	40,894	42,125	42,080	81,972	46	1,12,446	1,13,205	98,700
1,03,319	1,12,494	1,13,928	1,29,136	2,27,414	44	2,99,046	2,96,208	2,80,266

3. The total amounts, omitting Mysor and the Berars, since 1863-64 are—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64, Actuals	30,44,430		
1864-65 „	35,02,022	18,62,461	16,39,561
1865-66 „	35,63,382	21,36,387	14,16,995
1866-67 (11 months)	30,44,183	20,51,145	9,93,038
1867-68 „	33,15,884	22,44,564	10,71,320
1868-69 „	42,00,737	26,02,845	15,97,892
1869-70 „	45,80,953	31,32,833	14,48,120
1870-71 „	46,52,801	37,85,847	8,66,954
1871-72, Regular Estimate	48,89,312	37,52,969	11,36,343
1872-73, Budget Estimate	58,10,000	44,74,300	13,35,700

4. The comparison between the estimates and actuals of 1870-71 are as follows:

	Budget Estimate.	Regular Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	58,87,800	46,82,708	46,52,801
Charges	43,67,306	39,20,491	37,85,847
Surplus	15,20,494	7,62,217	8,66,954

5. It will be seen from the above table, that the actual revenue realized in 1870-71 was about three-fourths of a lakh higher than that realized in 1869-70, while the charges were 6½ lakhs higher; the nett revenue being less by 5½ lakhs in consequence. This deficit is, however, only apparent, being due mainly to the operations undertaken for the supply of timber for the State Railways, which were not adjusted during the year, pending a reference to the Government of India in the Public Works Department as to price to be paid for the material. These sums will appear in the current year's accounts. In Oudh only there is a small real deficit from unfavorable timber sales.

6. It was said last year that the operations for supplying timber and fuel to the State Railways will affect to a large extent both the income and charges of the Department for some years to come. In addition to the works already in progress in the North-West Provinces and the Panjáb for supplying material to the Rajpútana and Northern State Railways, the Forest Department in Sindh and the Panjáb have been called upon to provide for the wants of the Indus Valley Railway, and those of Bombay and the Central Provinces for the wants of the State Railways in Western and Central India. These demands have caused a considerable expansion of the estimates for 1872-73, the charges for which year provide for an expenditure for this purpose of about 12½ lakhs. It is to the advantage of the State that the services of its officers should be utilized to the utmost for the early completion of these important works; and though it is possible that the forest revenues might occasionally be increased by throwing the available timber into the market in place of supplying it to the State Railways, yet there can be no doubt that the interests of Government are best served by the utilization of material, which is its own property, on the latter works.

7. In addition to the expenditure incurred on the extraordinary sleeper works above referred to, and for ordinary purposes of conservancy and working, considerable sums have been estimated for the extension of fuel reserves, the formation of plantations (chiefly connected with the Railways), the demarcation of forests, and the construction of roads. These works being necessary not only for facilitating forest operations, but for increasing the productiveness of the forests, may be classed among works of a remunerative character, which will, in course of time, by increasing the revenues, repay Government for the outlay incurred.

8. There has been an expansion of establishment charges, which have been above three quarters of a lakh higher than those of 1869-70: this has been caused by the ordinary promotions of officers in the Department, the increased establishments required for the sleeper operations, and the increase in travelling charges necessitated by these operations. Tables are annexed in which the establishment charges of the Department in each of the Local Administrations are compared, from which it will be seen that the percentage on receipts has been highest in Oudh and Bengal, *viz.*, 78 and 50 per cent.

9. The constant increase of establishments demands the close attention of all Local Governments; and His Excellency the Governor General in Council trusts that, in all cases where proposals for increases of establishments are made to the Government of India, Local Governments and Administrations will carefully consider the bearing of the proposals from a financial point of view; as well as its necessity in regard to improved forest administration.

Abstract of charges under B. Establishment in the Forest Department since 1864-65.

Governments and Administrations.	Actuals.							Estimates.		
	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Percentage on Receipts.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	43,615	10,163	30,680	32,234	35,387	34,348	41,262	...	26,000	24,300
„ of Madras	95,300	1,17,054	1,02,920	1,26,223	1,37,779	1,39,870	1,38,081	40	1,68,620	1,81,000
„ of Bombay	1,67,464	1,62,791	1,72,017	1,70,049	1,98,056	1,72,828	1,76,653	18	1,65,801	2,47,343
„ of Sind	42,888	49,196	38,956	44,913	41,655	42,983	61,472	30	65,090	62,180
„ of Bengal	6,604	16,292	14,881	24,223	30,676	34,870	60,186	50	55,000	78,000
„ of North-West Provinces	65,740	84,558	83,711	85,139	1,01,475	1,27,441	1,33,928	36	1,54,905	1,57,000
„ of Panjáb	84,665	77,968	78,680	97,955	1,15,828	1,58,279	2,03,951	19	2,13,476	2,34,000
„ of Oudh	27,154	19,883	21,571	23,065	29,615	42,090	47,119	78	44,000	45,000
„ of Burma	86,081	90,327	80,544	1,03,339	99,191	1,10,058	1,11,293	13	1,37,000	1,41,000
„ of Central Provinces	61,946	74,994	81,041	99,031	1,07,730	1,08,445	1,12,182	...	1,14,000	1,20,000
„ of Khurg	4,201	8,654	7,127	8,610	9,301	10,231	9,777	13	11,150	11,000
Total ...	6,85,658	7,11,880	7,12,128	8,14,781	9,06,693	9,81,443	10,95,904	23	11,55,042	13,00,823
„ of Mysor	53,018	54,768	53,823	57,725	60,677	59,998	64,381	19	71,803	87,056
„ of Haidarabád	478	8,991	13,718	16,157	27,553	58,692	38,938	22	42,125	42,080
Grand Total ...	7,39,154	7,75,639	7,79,669	8,88,663	9,94,923	11,00,133	11,99,223	23	12,68,970	14,29,959

Classification of the Establishment Charges of the Forest Department during 1870-71.

GOVERNMENTS.	Salaries.	Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	29,167	10,800	1,295	41,262
" of Madras	1,15,365	15,166	7,550	1,38,081
" of Bombay	1,20,625	36,168	19,860	1,76,653
" of Sind	56,756	.....	4,716	61,472
" of Bengal	47,464	9,243	3,479	60,186
" of North-West Provinces ...	1,05,185	18,461	10,282	1,33,928
" of Panjáb	1,53,189	38,587	12,175	2,03,951
" of Oudh	38,158	5,863	3,098	47,119
" of Burma	96,859	8,463	5,971	1,11,293
" of Central Provinces ...	86,221	11,272	14,689	1,12,182
" of Khurg	7,252	2,020	505	9,777
Total ...	8,56,241	1,56,043	83,620	10,95,904
" of Mysor	51,951	7,395	5,035	64,381
" of Haidarabád	26,328	7,650	4,960	38,938
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,34,520	1,71,088	93,615	11,99,223

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance, and to the Financial Department for information.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
Panjáb.
Oudh.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Mysor and Khurg.
Haidarabád.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of foreign messages for the month of February 1872.

DESCRIPTION.	ROUTE.										Total.	
	WEST.						EAST.					
	Viâ Teheran.		*Viâ* Turkey.		By British Indian Sub-Marine Cable.		*Viâ* Amur.		By British Indian Extension Cable.		No.	Indian share of value.
	No.	Indian value.	No.	Indian value.	No.	Indian value.	No.	Indian value.	No.	Indian value.		
*To and from Indian Stations—**		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	696	5,948 8	35	202 6	1,528	11,205 7	3	16 4	277	1,758 12	2,539	19,131 5
Received	518	1,541 4	119	753 12	1,591	11,035 6	...	... ...	302	1,905 4	2,530	15,235 10
Total ...	1,214	7,489 12	154	956 2	3,119	22,240 13	3	16 4	579	3,664 0	5,069	34,366 15
Transit—												
From East to West	...	...	1	4 12	650	3,231 8	...	... ...	...	... ...	651	3,236 4
„ West to East	68	313 2	93	408 12	500	2,363 14	...	... ...	...	... ...	661	3,085 12
Total ...	68	313 2	94	413 8	1,150	5,595 6	...	... ...	...	... ...	1,312	6,322 0
										Grand Total ...	6,381	40,688 15

* Including Karachee, *viâ* Indo-European Line; Bombay, *viâ* British Indian Sub-Marine Cable; and Madras, *viâ* British Indian Extension Cable.

bstract of foreign traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Lines for the month of February 1872.

Route.		Number of messages by each route, exclusive of transit.			Percentage of number.		
		To India.*	From India.*	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
o-European ...	*Vid* Teheran ...	518	696	1,214	23·25	30·81	27·06
	„ Turkey ...	119	35	154	5·34	1·55	3·43
d Sea	„ Suez ...	1,591	1,528	3,119	71·41	67·64	69·51
	Total ...	2,228	2,259	4,487	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Including Karachee, *vid* Indo-European Line; and Bombay, *vid* British Indian Sub-Marine Cable.

Comparative abstract of traffic on Indian Railways for the first quarter of 1871 and 1872.

	East Indian.				Eastern Bengal.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Oudh and Rohilkhund.		Punjab and Delhi.		Sindh.		Madras.		Great Southern of India.		Carnatic.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Khamgaon Branch (State).		Oomrawtee Branch (State).		Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.		Total.	
	Main Line.		Jubbulpore Line.																											
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Total earnings .. £	658,700	722,046	40,188	47,054	54,986	58,754	2,774	2,516	6,808	7,670	84,813	97,320	16,504	18,909	119,024	138,030	16,012	18,126	728	739	526,918	571,564	951	771	*433	952	123,769	171,464	1,653,568	1,856,009
Mean mileage of open... No.	1,279	1,280	223	223	156	157	28	28	42	82	567	565	106	106	805	832	168	168	19	19	1,258	1,274	7	8	5	6	312	349	4,975	5,097
Average receipt per week .. .. £	50,669	55,542	3,091	3,620	4,230	4,520	213	194	528	590	6,524	7,485	1,270	1,461	9,225	10,618	1,232	1,395	56	56	40,532	43,966	73	59	72	73	9,521	13,196	127,286	142,770
Average receipt per week per mile open.. £	39·6	43·4	13·9	16·2	27·1	28·8	7·6	6·9	12·6	7·2	11·5	13·3	12·0	13·8	11·5	12·8	7·3	8·3	3·0	2·9	32·2	34·5	10·4	7·4	14·4	12·2	30·5	37·8	25·6	28·0

* Receipts for six weeks.

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1872.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 11th January 1872.

His Majesty the King of Siam will arrive at Calcutta and land at 3 P.M. in the afternoon of the 13th January 1872.

His Majesty will be met at the Sandheads by the Master Attendant of Calcutta.

A Deputation, consisting of the Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, one of the Secretaries to the Bengal Government, Captain Henderson from the Foreign Office, and two Aides-de-Camp of His Excellency's Personal Staff, will proceed down the River, as far as Diamond Harbour, in the Viceroy's State Barge *Sonamookee* to convey His Majesty to Calcutta.

On the arrival of the *Sonamookee* off Prinsep's Ghat, the Secretary and Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department will go on board for the purpose of escorting the King to the shore.

On disembarking at Prinsep's Ghat His Majesty will be received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with his Personal Staff, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency Division, and the Brigade Staff.

A Guard of Honor, composed of a Wing of Native Infantry, with Band and Colors, will be drawn up in front of Prinsep's Ghat.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the King of Siam leaves the *Sonamookee*.

A procession will then be formed to conduct the King of Siam to Government House.

The procession will proceed along the River Bank, the North side of the Eden Gardens, and Government Place, finally entering the North-east Gate of Government House.

It will be formed as follows:—

DEPUTY QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL,

(*On horseback.*)

One Troop of the Body Guard in Column of Fours.

The carriages of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General—

1ST CARRIAGE.

His Majesty the King of Siam,
The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
The Secretary to Government, Foreign Department,
The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

2ND CARRIAGE.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the Division,
The Secretary to the Bengal Government,
The Consul-General of Bankok,
The eldest Siamese Prince.

3RD CARRIAGE.

Two of the younger Siamese Princes,
The principal Attendant of the King of Siam,
Major Sladen.

4TH CARRIAGE.—*(Char-a-Banc.)*

The other Siamese Princes, and Attendants of the King of Siam,
The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Two of the Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy,
The Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor,
The Brigade Staff,

(On horseback.)

One Troop of the Body Guard in Column of Fours.

A Guard of Honor, consisting of a Wing of European Infantry, with Band and Colors, will be drawn up at Government House, in front of the Grand Staircase.

At the foot of the Grand Staircase the King of Siam will be met by the Secretaries to the Government of India, who will accompany His Majesty up the steps.

At the entrance of the Marble Hall His Majesty will be met by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, attended by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Right Revd. the Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon'ble Members of Council, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, and the remainder of the Personal Staff.

The Viceroy will address the King with a few words of welcome on his arrival in India, and will then conduct His Majesty to a Seat on the Dais at the right hand of the Throne.

The Grand Staircase and Marble Hall will be lined on either side by men of the Body Guard.

In addition to the seats provided in the Throne-Room for His Majesty the King of Siam, and his Attendants, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and other high Officials of the Government, a limited number of Chairs will be provided in the Marble Hall and Throne-Room for spectators, who will be admitted by cards issued from the Foreign Office.

After a short conversation the Siamese Princes and the King's attendants will be introduced by the Secretary and Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, after which the principal officials of the British Administration will be presented by the Viceroy to the King of Siam, and then His Majesty will be conducted to his carriage with the same honors that attended his arrival, and will be conducted by the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department, the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and two of the Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp, accompanied by a detachment of the Body Guard, to the residence selected for His Majesty.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Majesty leaves Government House.

On arriving at His Majesty's Residence the Officers who accompanied him will take their leave.

Full dress uniform will be worn.

H. LEPOER WYNNE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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